



REGIONAL MEMORITAL REGIONAL MEMORITAL BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATORS. ENVIRONMENTAL UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C.

BE IT REMEMBERED that heretofore, pursuant to agreement as to time and place and pursuant to Federal guidelines, the above-referenced cause came on for Trial before the HONORABLE J. F. GREENE, Administrator, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, and reported by Vivian E. Jarrett, CSR, RPR-CP, a duly competent and qualified court reporter and Notary Public in the County of Lake, State of Indiana, on the 9th day of September, 1987, commencing at the hour of 11:15 a.m.

JARRETT COURT REPORTING
Certified Shorthand Reporters
5429 Broadway
Merrillville, Indiana 46410
Phone (219) 980-1700

BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATOR UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN THE MATTER OF: Gary Development Co. Respondent) , Inc.))	Dock	et #RCR	A-V-W-86-	R-45
	I N	D E X			
	VOLU	ME I			
COMPLAINANT'S WITNESSES	D	С	RD	RC	VD
(s	eptembe	r 9, 19	87)		
WARNER, Ted F.	54 67 74	111	150	154 	60 72
COOPER, Jonathan P.	157 174 212 230 242	 	 	 	167 199 223 239
Opening Statement (U Opening/Motion to Di Rebuttal (USEPA) . Rebuttal (Respondent Rebuttal (USEPA) . Rebuttal (Respondent	smiss (Respond	ent)		4 11 35 40 49 51

BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATOR UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY WASHINGTON, D.C.

IN THE MATTER OF:

Gary Development Co., Inc.) Docket #RCRA-V-W-86-R-45

Respondent

EXHIBITS

VOLUME I

EXHIBIT		-		STATUS	PAGE
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	1	Admitted	183
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	4	Admitted	212
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	8	Admitted	67
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	9	Admitted	96
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	11	Admitted	74
Complainant's	Exhibit	No.	14	Admitted	173

* * * *

1	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :
2	HONORABLE J. F. GREENE Administrative Law Judge
3	Presiding Judge;
4	
5	ATTORNEY MARC M. RADELL ATTORNEY ROGER M. GRIMES
6	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region V
7	230 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604
8	on behalf of U.S. EPA;
9	ATTORNEY WARREN D. KREBS
10	PARR, RICHEY, OBREMSKEY & MORTON 121 Monument Circle - Suite 503-507
11	Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
12	on behalf of Gary Development Co.
13	* * * * * *
14	THE COURT: On the record. This is
15	the matter of Gary Development Company,
16	Incorporated, Docket Number V-W-86-R-45. I'd
17	like a statement of appearances, please, from
18	counsel, starting with the Government.
19	MR. RADELL: My name is Marc M.
20	Radell. I'm counsel for the U.S. Government
21	Environmental Protection Agency.
22	MR. GRIMES: My name is Roger Grimes,
23	G-R-I-M-E-S, also counsel for the Government.
24	THE COURT: For the respondent?

MR. KREBS: For the Respondent, Your Honor, Warren Krebs from the law firm of Par, Richey, Obremskey and Morton, 121 Monument Circle, Suite 500, Indianapolis, Indiana. And I'd also like to advise the Court that with me today, sitting at the table, is Larry Hagen, who is the Vice President of the Respondent Gary Development; and also in the courtroom today with me is Dr. Terry West, who is a geological consultant for Respondent Gary Development.

THE COURT: It's been sometime since this complaint was issued and since we had pre-trial exchange. I'd like a brief statement from each of the parties, setting forth what the relative positions are at this moment, whether there are stipulations or other such matters. Mr. Radell.

MR. RADELL: Yes, Your Honor. The parties were unable to enter into stipulations.

U.S. EPA proposed such stipulations, pursuant to your pre-hearing exchange order; but respondent declined to enter into any.

I have a brief opening statement prepared,

which I would like -- which sets forth the facts to which EPA stipulates and the facts which respondent admitted in its complaint and how EPA views the remaining issues and how we intend to prove them.

Shall I proceed with that statement?

THE COURT: Well, yes, go ahead.

MR. RADELL: Thank you. As you know, this case concerns allegations of violations of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, which were referred to as RCRA.

The EPA in its complaint alleges that Gary Development Company has accepted for treatment and disposal certain hazardous waste and does not have a permit or other operating status to dispose and treat these wastes; and therefore must close its facility, in compliance with the RCRA regulations and pay a penalty of \$117,000.00.

In its answer to our complaint, Gary

Development Company admitted that it conducts a sanitary landfill for the disposal of municipal and commercial refuse. EPA will prove today that Gary Development Company accepted

hazardous waste for disposal, after the date of May 19th, 1980, which means that it is subject to regulations by RCRA.

1.2

The complaint alleges that Gary

Development Company accepted four different
hazardous waste from three generators. The

first of those wastes is listed Hazardous Waste

Number F006, which is waste water treatment
sludge from electroplating operations, listed

for its characteristics of toxicity in the

Indiana Administrative Code. This waste was

generated by Jones and Laughlin Steel, Indiana

Harbor Works, in East Chicago.

EPA stipulates at this time to withdraw all of all allegations in the complaint concerning Hazardous Waste Number F006, since it has come to EPA's attention that such waste was the subject of a temporary delisting order from headquarters during all relevant times of the alleged actions, and therefore is not subject to regulations.

The second waste which is referred to in the complaint is Hazardous Waste K087, decanter tar sludge. That is also listed for its

characteristics of toxicity in the Indiana

Administrative Code and was also generated by

Jones and Laughlin Steel.

meither admits nor denies accepting and disposing of K087. EPA will prove that they accepted almost 300 million gallons of K087, between November of 1980 and March of 1982. We will do this by introducing manifest for those wastes, the generators and/or report of Jones and Laughlin Steel, by the testimony of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Warner.

The third waste which is the subject of the complaint is Hazardous Waste Number F005, paint sludge, which is listed for its characteristics of ignitability and toxicity. It is also listed in the Indiana Administrative Code. It was generated by American Chemical Services, Incorporated, which is a treatment storage disposal recycling facility in Griffith, Indiana.

In its answer, Gary Development Company admits that it accepted 33 shipments of paint sludge waste from American Chemical Services,

between January, 1981, and November of 1981.

Gary claims that the waste was not listed as hazardous waste, but was merely characteristic by ignitability and that Gary treated such waste prior to disposal to remove ignitability.

EPA intends to prove that Gary Development Company accepted 37 shipments, which is over 120,000 gallons of such waste, between December of 1980 and November of 1981; that this waste is in fact F005, the listed waste, and not D001, the waste by characteristics of ignitability. We shall do this by introducing manifest and generator's annual report and the testimony of Misters Cooper and Warner.

We shall also admit that the treatment of -- excuse me -- we shall also prove that the treatment of such waste, to which Gary Development admits is in itself subject to RCRA regulations, that they should have gotten a permit for that.

The last waste which is a subject of the complaint is Hazardous Waste D008, which is waste that is characteristic for its EP toxicity contents in lead.

There are three such waste which constitute the D008; one is calcium sulfate sludge, which is neutralized battery acids; the second is rubber battery chips; and the third is reverb slag. These wastes were generated by U. S. S. Lead Refinery, Incorporated in East Chicago.

In its answer, Gary Development Company admits that Vice President Larry Hagen advised the Indiana State Board of Health that Gary accepted the calcium sulfate sludge and the battery chips, but claims that neither were hazardous.

EPA shall prove that they accepted over six -- excuse me -- over 760,000 gallons of calcium sulfate sludge, approximately 900 cubic yards of rubber battery chips, and over 200 cubic yards of reverb slag, between November 20th, 1980, and January of 1983; and that all of these wastes constitute hazardous waste D008, characteristic for its EP toxicity of lead. We shall do this by the testimony of Misters Cooper and Warner and introduce shipping manifests and waste analyses from

U. S. S. Lead.

Having proved that Gary Development

Company is indeed subject to regulation by

having accepted these wastes, EPA shall prove

the other violations alleged in the complaint;

namely, that Gary did not submit hazardous

waste notification by August 18th, 1980. In

its answer, Gary claims to be without knowledge

as to this.

We shall also show that Gary did not submit a Part B hazardous waste application or the certification of groundwater monitoring and financial assurance requirements by November 8th, 1985. Indeed, we shall not have to prove these counts, since in its answer Gary admits that it did not submit a Part B for the certification. However, it denies that it was operating without interim status. We shall demonstrate our part of these claims through the testimony of John Cooper, who has reviewed the official files of EPA.

As for the interim status standard violations, which were observed in the inspections that are alleged in the complaint,

Gary Development Company denies those violations in its answer. EPA shall prove them today, through the testimony of Mr. Warner and the admission of inspection reports and related documents. Thus, EPA must prove only that Gary Development Company accepted hazardous waste, to demonstrate that Gary Development Company operated without a permit or interim status, since Gary Development Company admits that it did not submit a Part B or the necessary certifications that are prerequisite to operations. Therefore, Gary Development Company must close.

Finally, to support the proposed penalty of \$117,000.00, EPA shall demonstrate the violations observed and the inspections, plus the fact that Gary was operating without interim status; and the potential harm that these violations may cause to the environment and to human health, due to the characteristics of the waste themselves and to the lack of sufficient groundwater monitoring or lack of the sufficient liner to protect the environment and human health. We shall demonstrate how

this penalty was calculated, in compliance with the RCRA Civil Penalty Policy, and we shall do that through the testimony of Mr. Cooper.

That's all.

THE COURT: Mr. Krebs.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, on behalf of the Respondent, in our opening statement we would like to point out, as has been stated by opposing counsel, that this case involves a complaint filed by U. S. EPA against the Respondent and indicating it was -- it's filed pursuant to Indiana law, that it says issued the complaint; and the EPA is seeking an order of this agency, the Federal agency, that Gary Development should comply with Indiana law, especially regarding groundwater monitoring and closure and post-closure.

The basis of this situation is that, I guess number one, Gary Development filed in November of 1980 a Part A RCRA application with U. S. EPA. The evidence will show that, indeed, U. S. EPA determined that Gary Development did not have interim status, even though it had filed a Part A application. And

as the Judge is probably aware, normally interim status has been interpreted -- has been interpreted by the agency to really be a fairly automatic type of status, not really a permit situation, where the agency grants a permit, but an automatic status.

In this case, unlike any that I've previously dealt with, the Agency, the Federal Government, took the position early on -- as early as 1982, if not before, the evidence will show -- that this facility never had interim status. Nevertheless, as it is alleged in the complaint, EPA redevised, sent Gary a notice to submit a Part B application. I think that's a rather unique situation also, that a site which EPA considered never had interim status would then be required to file a Part A application, when its interim status -- under a Part B application, when its interim status under Part A had never been accepted and recognized by the same agency.

The allegations as to why this facility should be considered a RCRA facility are really, as summarized I think fairly accurately

by opposing counsel, that allegedly the facility took what is now called RCRA waste, some types of RCRA waste, in approximately the one year after RCRA became effective and after the permit application for Part A permit had been filed by the facility in November, 1980. We are contesting that. We believe that either of the waste that were accepted, number one, were not RCRA waste. One I believe they've stated -- and correct me if I'm wrong on that, that they are withdrawing their contention on that -- that it was a waste that was delisted by U. S. EPA, even though it is set forth in the complaint as being a RCRA waste. And we believe that the other waste either were not RCRA waste, were mismanifested by the companies, or that they just weren't RCRA waste to begin with; or, secondly, they didn't come to this facility.

We believe that the Government is attempting to prove waste came to this facility, which the manifest indicate on their face were never accepted by the facility. The manifest that we've been provided by the

19

20

21

22

23

24

į

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Government in the pre-trial documents indicate no signature of acceptance by Gary Development. They are merely documents where a company says that they are going to ship waste to a particular facility for disposal. But as the Judge I'm sure is aware, that the manifest system for tracking contemplates a three-tier step; that is, the company puts on there where they are going to send, their waste; the transporter is listed; and then there is an acknowledgment required as to where the waste was actually disposed of. The documents we were sent, did not show acknowledgment by my client that that waste was received in our facility. We're going to strenuously object to those documents coming into evidence, because of that problem.

That, basically, is the summary as to -in general, as to why the Government believes
that this site should be regulated under RCRA.
The facts are that this site was approved by
the State of Indiana, the predecessor to the
present Solid Waste Management Board, which is
in the Department of Environmental Management,

which are the present two state agencies that regulate this facility. Their predecessors specifically approved the construction of this site in 1974. That specific date, by the way, which will be discussed in the evidence, was June 19th -- I'm sorry, June 19th, 1973 -- I apologize; my years were confused -- 1973, June 19th, was when the facility was granted a construction permit to be where it's located.

1.5

2.0

2.3

Now, secondly, the State allowed the site actually to go into operation in 1974, in August, 1974.

Thirdly, previously, there -- the State required in a state administrative matter that Gary Development in 1980 submit a revised construction plan to build the site or construct the site in a manner different than the State had approved in 1973, okay, by the state permit; and Gary did that. And in 1980, specifically on November 14th, 1980, Gary Development submitted to the state agency at that time -- it is now, I believe, called the Indiana Environmental Management Board -- an application for a modification or amendment to

its construction plan on how the facility was going to proceed in future construction. That plan was approved by the Indiana Environmental Management Board on February 16th of 1982. On that date, the Environmental Management Board not only approved the new construction design for this facility, but also approved a new operating permit for this facility; renewed, if you will, the operating permit on the same date.

In connection with that, however, there were nine conditions that the State of Indiana, the Agency responsible in this area in the State of Indiana for regulations, placed upon this facility as to how it would operate and how it would be constructed. Let's refer to conditions as to items which the Agency felt the site should do, that weren't set forth in its application on how it was going to operate.

Gary appealed those nine conditions that the State of Indiana established in 1982 as to how this facility would operate. And in connection with that, there was entered into between the Respondent Gary Development and the

Indiana Environmental Management Board, who EPA now says that they're bringing this action on behalf of, there was an agreement entered into, which was approved by the full Indiana Environmental Management Board on February 18th, 1983. I have with me today, Your Honor, a certified copy of that particular decision of the Indiana Environmental Management Board.

Now. we have contended in our first response in our answer --

MR. RADELL: Your Honor, this was not mentioned, this entire train of argument was not mentioned in Gary Development Company's pre-hearing exchange.

THE COURT: Well, that's true; but I must hear the opening statements from counsel, Mr. Radell. And if you wish to be heard, I'll give you an opportunity.

MR. KREBS: I'm just going to sit this I'm not asking the Court to -- or the Judge to read it at the present time, if the court chooses not to, just so that it's there. (Tendered.)

We did raise in our written answer that

23 24

1

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

2.1

this agency has no jurisdiction to hear this case. It has no jurisdiction over the Respondent Gary Development on the matters that have been raised, that's specifically in our answer, filed timely with the Agency.

The main crux of that -- there are two portions of the jurisdictional issue, there are two portions to that issue. The first is that this Agency in the case that I was involved in -- and I also have a copy of that decision here -- is a copy of the decision that was issued by EPA Administrator Lee in Northside Sanitary Landfill, RCRA Appeal Number 84-4, which is the decision which was binding upon this Agency, written by the Chief Administrator. In this decision, which was assigned by the Administrator on November 27th, 1985, the Administrator held that in matters where there is the dual roles of the state agency -- and I have a copy of that, it's merely a copy of the decision that was sent to me by the Administrator -- The Administrator specifically held that in these matters, that if the State is authorized under Phase I, that

1

2.

it is the role of the state to pursue closure 1 2 matters and it is not the role of U. S. EPA. would like to quote specifically from this 3 decision. On page four, Administrator Lee 5 holds, Indiana had been granted the authority to make closure determination pursuant to 6 section 3006 of RCRA, a fact that was not 8 brought to light in the parties' original submissions. Sections 3006(b) and (c) provide 9 1.0 that when a qualified state receives authorization, the federal program is suspended 11 12 and the hazardous waste program operates under state law. In this instance, Indiana received 13 14a so-called Phase I authorization on August 18th, 1982, which gave the State the necessary 15 16 authority to approve the closure plan of any facility whose permit application has been 17 denied by EPA. Under a Phase I authorization, 18 EPA retains the authority to issue permits, 19 20 period -- that is not the issue in this case -and, therefore, was the proper authority to 21 22 issue the permit denial. Again, that is not an issue in this case. This is not a situation 23 24 where there is a permit denial.

_

However, the Administrator goes on to hold, because the Phase I authorization -- because of the Phase I authorization, EPA was not the proper authority to decide which areas the facility should close; Indiana was.

The Administrator goes on to hold at the bottom of page 6 of his decision, Indiana, not EPA, has the authority to approve Petitioner's closure plan, including the responsibility to decide which areas of the facility have to comply with specific closure requirements such as the requirement for a final cover, because state law will supersede -- has superseded the federal closure requirements, 40 CFR 265 (Subpart G), the closure proceedings will take place under the procedures established by the Indiana regulations, corresponding to the federal requirements; and the closure plan must comply with the standard set out in Indiana Petitioner will therefore have the law. opportunity to present its argument to the state. The Region's statement that the Old Farm -- which is an area in the Northside case, specifically -- must close, cannot be viewed as

24

1

2

a final action imposing closure obligations on Petitioner, for the statement is without legal effect, as previously stated.

Granting Petitioner an additional hearing in a federal administrative forum would not only call the state's authority into question, by requiring EPA to decide a state law matter, but would also undoubtedly duplicate the efforts of state officials. Inasmuch as Petitioner has not challenged its permit denial, but wishes only to be heard on the issue of its closure obligations, no purpose would be served by the submission of such evidence in a federal rather than a state proceeding. The state administrative agency therefore provides the proper forum for resolving questions about Petitioner's closure obligations.

In this case, Your Honor, I argued to the EPA Administrator on behalf of Northside Sanitary Landfill that we, Northside Landfill, was entitled to a hearing before EPA as to whether it should close and what portions of its facilities were required to close,

2.0

2.

precisely the same issue that's involved in this case. In this case the Government is asking that you order this facility to close under RCRA; and the proceedings to determine whether it should close, to be made by this Agency. I argued that that was the law to the Administrator, unsuccessfully. Administrator held that this is entirely a matter of state law in the Northside case, even to the point of reversing its prior decision which he had made six months previously, reversing himself and holding that the Government -- the Federal Government had no authority even to determine what portions of the site should close.

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

In this case the Government is arguing the opposite. They want this Judge to order this facility, the 62 acres to close, precisely the same issue that was involved in the Northside case, which the Administrator held that this Agency no longer has the jurisdiction to consider.

The decision in the Northside case was appealed to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of

Appeals. I argued that case; I lost. The U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision, of which I also have a copy of the slip opinion of the court with me -- I don't have the Federal 2d cite handy, but I can get it for the Court, if it desires -- but this case was Northside Sanitary Landfill versus Lee M. Thomas, who issued the decision I just quoted from. And in that case issued by the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago, on December -- I'm sorry, on October 23rd of 1986, the three-judge panel unanimously upheld the decision in this situation.

We appealed that we were denied due process, did not have the opportunity for a hearing before EPA, an evidentiary hearing like we're going to have in this case at this point; and we lost. That's what the law in this country is and it asserted that the Administrator is right when he held that closure procedure -- not just the technicality of closure as to how many wells you might put in or what type of cover you may use, whether it's going to be synthetic, all those

details -- not just the details were a matter
to be determined under state law, but the
actual closure proceedings themselves; and, in
fact, actually if the site and what portions of
the site need to close under RCRA are a matter
of state law that must be decided by the State
of Indiana, and the EPA is precluded from
making those determinations.

And now I have in this case the absolute opposite, 180 degree opposite position taken by Region V, from what the Administrator ruled in the Northside case in precisely the same issue. So that is one prong of our argument that, respectfully submitted, that this Judge, this Agency has no jurisdiction to rule upon all these things that they've asked you to rule upon.

If you look at what's requested in their relief, they don't even ask it to be a simple determination as to whether the site is subject to RCRA closure or not. They say they want this site ordered to put in so many monitoring wells, and they go through specifics on how they want those wells designed, specifically;

2.3

and they're asking this court or this Agency to make those decisions. They're asking that a groundwater plan, an assessment be submitted within a certain period of time. And the things here don't say just submit it to the State; they request these things be submitted to EPA, also. And, yet, EPA has given up the jurisdiction in this area by their own argument, argued by the Justice Department on their behalf before a Federal U. S. Court. now, before this Agency, they want to argue that they can have their cake and eat it, too. And when the shoe is on the other foot and for a particular reason they decide they want to hold a hearing, then suddenly they now have jurisdiction and suddenly they can now have a court of the law and to put into evidence to determine what the State of Indiana in another case they felt was the exclusive body to make the decision on it.

1

2.

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

The second prong of our case in jurisdiction is that this matter in its entirety is banned also by res judicata and collateral estoppel, which absolutely applies in these

federal proceedings; and I've sat up there for consideration the decision which I mentioned previously of the Indiana Environmental Management Board, signed, it's a certified It's signed by the Attorney General's Office on behalf of the State of Indiana; it's signed by the hearing officer appointed by the Indiana Environmental Management Board; its signed by at that time the top executive of what was then the environmental agency in the State of Indiana, after it was approved by the full agency. And in that decision issued in February of '83, the manner in which this site is going to operate, its construction, items such as cover, leachate collection system, clay barriers, monitoring wells, many of the issues that the Federal agency is now attempting to address in this case on behalf of the State of Indiana have been determined, specifically.

Now, I would like to, in connection with this phase of the argument, provide to the Judge -- by courtesy of the court library here in Gary, Indiana -- a case by the United States Supreme Court, 1981, Federated Department

21

22

23

Stores. This case addresses precisely this type of issue. This case was decided with only one dissenting opinion. The opinion was issued by Judge Renquist, not as Chief Justice, but who of course is Chief Justice now. There was only one dissenting opinion by the Supreme Court to this decision, and that dissenting opinion was by Justice Brennan. All the other Judges either concurred in the opinion or wrote a concurring opinion.

And this case -- and I'm citing specifically from the U. S. Court Cite 398, at 401 -- Justice Renquist held, and I quote, there is little to be added to the doctrine of res judicata as developed in the case law of this court. A final judgment on the merits of an action precludes the parties or their privies -- which EPA is saying they are here on behalf of the State of Indiana to enforce state law -- or their privies from relitigating issues that were or could have been -- his words were or could have been -- raised in that action. Nor are the res judicata consequences of a final, unappealed judgment on the merits

24

altered by the fact that the judgment may have been wrong or rested on a legal principle subsequently overruled in another case. The doctrine of res judicata serves vital public interests beyond any individual judge's ad hoc determination of the equities in a particular case. There is simply, "no principle of law or equity which sanctions the rejection by a federal court of the salutary principle of res judicata." The Court of Appeals' reliance on public policy is similarly misplaced. court has long recognized that "public policy dictates that there be an end to litigation; that those who have contested an issue, shall be bound by the results of the contest; and that matters once tried, shall be considered forever settled as between the parties." We have stressed that "the doctrine of res judicata is not a mere matter of practice or procedure inherited from a more technical time than ours. It is a rule of fundamental and substantial justice, of public policy and of private peace, which should be cordially regarded and enforced by the courts."

What we have here is in February, 1983, a settlement agreement and a consent order was entered into between the state agency -- which is in privity with EPA in this case -- and my client and approved by the Attorney General, the highest legal official in the State of Indiana.

Under Indiana law, and I will cite to you specifically the case -- I do not have a copy of that right with me -- in 1985 it was determined by the Indiana Court of Appeals in a case of Elder v. State of Indiana, that's E-L-D-E-R, Ex Rel Department of Natural Resources. The Department of Natural Resources is what I call a sister agency to the Environmental Agency in the State of Indiana. In that case, which was decided in October, 1985, it was determined that consent decrees are the same and have the full force in Indiana as do final judgments of the court, as long as they are approved by the full agency. And so the decision was in Indiana that if you have a consent decree, an agreed upon order, approved by agency and a party, that is just like having

1

3

a judicial decision.

2.2

And then if you look at the Federated

Department Stores case, we have res judicata,

not only on the specific issues determined in

the order which I have provided to the hearing

officer -- to the Judge here, but also on any

matters that could have been raised. It's

absolutely what both the Indiana courts hold,

Indiana Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court

and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Any matter that could have been raised is res

judicata, and they had to have raised it in

that state proceeding at that time.

Your Honor, everything that they are contending here predated the decision which is sitting in front of you now from this Agency, who the Federal Government is now arguing they are here on their behalf. They are arguing that matters have occurred in 1980 and 1981. This decision was issued in February -February 18th, 1983, a year and a half to two years later. And it certainly is res judicata on all the issues that were raised, such as how the sites were to be operated, the manner of

coverage, etc., monitoring wells, but also on issues that could have been raised. In that decision, it even addresses one of the specific waste which is in their complaint here, the waste of Jones and Laughlin. It's specifically addressed in that case. And now we're going to relitigate that same waste here, because they've decided they've changed their mind, I quess, or the Federal Government is changing the State's mind on behalf of the State. State is absent from this hearing. If this was such an important case for the State, number one, they could have brought it themselves, which they have not done and chosen evidently not to do. And, secondly, they should be here as a party in this case and representing themselves, if they have changed their mind and believe that this decision is not binding upon them and the Federal Government.

I would also like to cite specifically to the court regarding the issues of res judicata two other U.S. Supreme Court cases, which I will not belabor to cite specifically as far as the language in it. But in both Parklane,

20

21

22

23

P-A-R-K-L-A-N-E, Hosiery Company versus Shore,

2.0

S-H-O-E-R, 439 U. S. 322, specifically between

pages 326 and 333; and also in the decision of

Blonder, B-L-O-N-D-E-R, and Tongue,

T-O-N-G-U-E, Laboratories versus University of

Illinois Foundation, found at 402 U. S. 313,

specifically at page 334, the Supreme Court of

the United States also held that offensive

estoppel and collateral estoppel -- which as

the Judge knows are related to res judicata -
may be asserted by a party, even if he was not

a party in the other cases. We can assert

those under federal law in this case. That

shows the Court or the Judge how extensive res

judicata is interpreted under federal law,

which is binding upon this Agency.

That even if Gary Development was not a party to that decision which I have laid in front of the Judge by the Indiana Environmental Management Board in February of 1983, we could still raise in this proceeding as offensive estoppel or collateral estoppel any matters that have been determined that involve this, even though we weren't a party. In this case

we were specifically a party, the State of
Indiana was a party. There is no question and
it's admitted in the complaint that there's
absolute privity between the Federal
Government, who is bringing this action here,
and the State of Indiana.

1

2

3

5

6

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

2.2

23

24

On those two basis, we specifically in our answer objected to the jurisdiction of this Agency under this complaint, as filed. There's two parts to it. I've given the authority for both, and I think the law was without question on both issues. One is a decision of the present Administrator of this Agency, affirmed by the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, whose circuit Gary is in; and the second is a decision in the two other decisions by U. S. Supreme Court, written by the present -- in the 1981 case -- the present Chief Justice of that court concurred in, excepting one member of the U. S. Supreme Court, that collateral estoppel applied in these types of proceedings, that res judicata applies.

This action is totally barred. This

Agency has absolutely no authority to drag my

client into this proceeding, when the State of 1 Indiana has been specifically given Phase I 2 authorization, and it's my understanding 3 they've even been given Phase II authorization at the present time; not only on 265 5 6 regulations, but on 264 regulations. At least that's what the U. S. Justice Department argued 8 in front of the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals, when he held all argument in the case which I 9 10 have cited to the Judge here. And I assume he was arguing correctly, when he got up on behalf 11 12 of the Agency and the Department of Justice and said that Indiana at that date, even after 13 Phase II operations, there was absolutely no 14excuse for this Agency filing this complaint; 15 16 there is no excuse, whatsoever. They've argued 17 absolutely the opposite in a case, 18 successfully, against another one of my 19 clients; and now they drag another one in, 20 taking the absolute opposite position under the law. 21

The decision, Your Honor, that I've just cited to you -- and I'll get you the Fed. 2d cite on the 7th Circuit case -- but the cause

22

23

number at the 7th Circuit was 85-21 of 19; and
I do have copies of the slip decision for
yourself and for opposing counsel. We are
asking at this point that this case be
dismissed for lack of jurisdiction, based upon
the two legal issues we have raised.

2.0

THE COURT: Thank you,

Mr. Krebs. Mr. Radell, you may respond.

MR. RADELL: Yes. The EPA would like to respond to these novel arguments; novel in the sense that they not only provide a new unintended twist to the law, but that they were never mentioned before to Complainant, so that they are new to Complainant. The EPA would also like to reserve its right to respond fully to these claims, if necessary, in a supplemental post-hearing brief, after we've had time to research the allegations.

Just by means of a brief reply, I would state that the Northside case applied to review of a closure plan. This, the instant case, concerns enforcing RCRA provisions, concerning the loss of interim status for the -- since this facility never had interim status, the

fact that they have to close, due to not having obtained interim status. Our complaint does not require approval of the closure plan by

U. S. EPA, as Respondent alleges. It requires submittal of the plans to the Indiana

Department of Environmental Management and submittal of a copy to EPA, to ensure the fact that Respondent is complying with the complaint. The complaint specifically says that Respondent shall -- request that Respondent implement the closure plan, as approved by IDEM. It does not refer to approval by U. S. EPA.

б

I also state that there's other case law, namely the Conservation Chemical Company of Indiana case in the Northern District of Indiana, which distinguishes this Northside case from other cases where EPA retains its authority and where to enforce closure and where the State has referred that action as to here, to U. S. EPA for enforcement.

As far as this agreement between Gary

Development Company and the State of Indiana

goes, the agreement does not even cite the

statute under which it was entered, so we are 1 unaware of whether this purports to be entered 2. under RCRA and even involve the same sorts of 3 claims. It just deals with the Respondent's status as a sanitary landfill. It does not 5 6 mention hazardous waste, which is the subject of our allegations. I would also point out 7 8 that any authorization of the State of Indiana to run its program under RCRA, would not 9 10 authorize it to enter into an agreement which would allow violations of RCRA which are 1 1 12 clearly occurring at the facility. So, 13 therefore, the agreement, if it does allow 14 Respondent to operate in violation of RCRA, has to be invalid because it exceeds the state's 1.5 16 authority under the state's agreement with 17 U. S. EPA. And, similarly, those require-18 ments -- arguments would apply to the res 19 judicata argument, that since these claims are 2.0 not the same claims that are in our complaint, 21 then res judicata and estoppel does not apply 22 in this case.

Once again, I would reserve our right to supplement this argument with a post-hearing

23

24

brief, if the Judge feels it necessary.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Radell, I understand Mr. Krebs to be arguing that if Indiana has been authorized to handle hazardous waste enforcement, the EPA is out of the business, altogether, with respect to this Respondent.

MR. RADELL: I would argue that the statute itself retains EPA's authority to take the enforcement action and authorize states, providing only that -- the only jurisdictional requirement being that the EPA notify the State. This is found in section 3008(a) of RCRA, and it is explained in more detail in the Conservation Chemical case to which I alluded earlier.

THE COURT: Now, how does the fact that the Northside case applied only to a closure plan? Distinguish it from this case, Mr. Radell.

MR. RADELL: Yes. I have not reviewed the case in depth; but with just a cursory review and past recollection of it having been discussed outside this proceeding.

that case concerns the review of a closure plan. It did not concern actually enforcing closure. It provided the specifics of the closure plan. Once again, I have to say that this is just my impression, and I reserve my right to supplement this with a post-hearing brief.

We allege many other things besides closure. We allege several violations with the interim status standards. We allege failure to submit groundwater monitoring requirement certifications and financial assurance requirement certifications. Those are violations which are independent violations under RCRA with independent sanctions and penalties assessed, which do not necessarily equal the closure implementation of an approved closure plan. And also we reserve the state's right and jurisdiction to review the closure plan explicitly and to review that request in the complaint.

I would like to read to Your Honor Section 3008(a)(2) of RCRA, which refer to EPA's jurisdiction in all of our states. It says in

the case of a violation of any requirements of 1 this sub-chapter, where such violation occurs 2 in a state which is authorized to carry out a 3 hazardous waste program under Section 6926 of this title, the Administrator shall give notice 5 to the state in which such violation has 6 occurred, prior to issuing an order or commencing a civil action under this section. 8 That clearly implies, if it does not say so 9 10 explicitly, that EPA retains the authority to 11 take enforcement actions, so long as it 12 notifies the state in an authorized state. And as part of our testimony today, EPA shall prove 13 that EPA submitted that notification and it 14 15 shall introduce into evidence a copy of our 16 notification of this action to the State of 17 Indiana. 18 THE COURT: All right, thank you. I'll withhold ruling on this for the time 19 20

being.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, may I respond briefly?

THE COURT: Yes, you may, Mr. Krebs.

MR. KREBS: I apologize for

23

21

22

24

interrupting, and I'll try to be brief on this.

But I think that is a very very important

issue, and I think it's really silly to sit

here and have hearings and call witnesses and

subpoena people, which I've had to do, etc., if

this Agency really is determined by its

Administrator that it really doesn't hear these

kind of cases, anyway. So I think it is an

important decision for this Judge to make.

On the issue, opposing counsel has argued in his comments that we failed to raise this issue previously. First of all, without question in any court of law and applicable agencies, jurisdiction can be raised at any time in any proceeding. It can be the minute before the jury goes out, and we can decide that that court doesn't have jurisdiction. We don't have to raise this issue years in advance. Jurisdiction is the fundamental issue that can be raised at any time. You cannot waive raising jurisdiction, it's impossible. The Court either has it or it doesn't have it.

The second thing is, we did raise this issue. And in our answer -- not only we didn't

have to, but we did -- in our answer we said in paragraph one, and I'll quote on the first page, "Gary denies the jurisdictional summary set forth at page two of the complaint. It objects to the Region V's alleged attempts to enforce regulations of the State of Indiana and disputes both the subject matter and personal jurisdiction of Region V." I don't know how we could have been any more clear, unless we cited all the cases and started giving briefs and --

THE COURT: I don't have any problems with your having raised it, Mr. Krebs.

MR. KREBS: The second point I would like to raise is, the case by Administrator Lee was absolutely not as counsel is surmising, a case involving the technical parts of closure. It was a case determining whether closure would apply to what portions of the facility, the first issue. That's precisely what that case determined, and that's precisely what Region V is asking this Judge to determine in this case, whether closure regulations apply to this facility. That's exactly the issue before the Administrator. I argued that case, I was

involved in that case; and I can assure this
Judge that at that time there was no issue as
to the details of a closure plan. I don't even
think there was a closure plan filed at that
time, to the best of my recollection. But that
was not the issue. The issue was whether we,
Northside Landfill as a regulated facility, was
entitled to a hearing before a Federal Judge of
EPA as to whether the facility would close and
what portion of it would close. That's exactly
the same issue that they're asking you to
decide here.

The third thing is, they're not just asking you to decide that issue. They are totally excerpting the authority of the State of Indiana. And I hate to belabor the point; but, I mean, look at what they're asking for. If you specifically look in their complaint -- and I won't read it verbatim, but I would like to point out a thing in here. Page 13, under what they want in the order, they want that we be ordered to file closure plan and post-closure plan within 30 days. Okay, they want to determine the period. They say the

plan must describe activities that will meet the requirements for a landfill closure and post-closure; submit to IDEM cost estimates, annual costs.

Next page, page 14, Section (b),

Respondent shall within 30 days of this order

becoming final submit to U. S. EPA and IDEM for

approval a plan and implementation schedule,

not to exceed 120 days, for a groundwater

quality assessment program for the whole

landfill, it goes on to read. Why is it being

submitted to them for approval? It doesn't

make any sense. I mean, I didn't write this

document, if they are arguing that it's not

specific.

The next page says -- in paragraph two on the next page, they say the proposed well system must consist of monitoring wells and they go on to describe what they specifically want. They even want to tell the State what they have to put in the closure plan and have this hearing officer or judge order that.

The next page, this is page 14, towards the top of the page, monitoring wells must be

_ _

cased in a manner that maintains the integrity of the monitoring wells or whole, and it goes on to describe how they want it done. They describe the sampling plans that they want, what they want in sampling plans. Everything in here reads like a closure plan. And they are specifically wanting this agency to do what, without question, the State of Indiana has been authorized to do. They are not even limiting the issue to the determination of whether closure applies to this site. want a four-page, five-page order from this Agency as to what will be done and when it will be done. That's totally inconsistent with their position, not only in the prior decisions, but what they just argued here before in this case, absolutely inconsistent.

1

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

We think this matter should immediately be dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. If the State of Indiana feels that this facility -- RCRA closure applies, they have the absolute authority under Indiana law to proceed against this facility under administrative law in Indiana and the Indiana court system for appeal

process, whether we went or they went, and to determine this issue. That's the proper forum.

1

2

3

5

6

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

THE COURT: Mr. Krebs, would you address Section 3008(a)(2) of the act, where the Agency reserves the right to proceed, provided it gives notice to the state.

MR. KREBS: Okay. I would like to know how -- I guess my rhetorical guestion, my response to that is, it's the old thing, they want their cake and eat it, too. They cite a certain provision, which in the other decisions, you know, they wanted to ignore. Now, I don't -- you know, you read through regulations and through statutes and find some little clause that says, well, we think we can do anything because of this clause here. What I'm looking at is, instead of just looking at here's the statute and here's the regulations, is how has this Agency interpreted this regulation? How have they ruled on them? mean, instead of looking at a little statute or a reg in a vacuum -- I mean I read the regs and half the time I don't know what they say. I mean, I read them one way, and I'm right

sometimes and found to be wrong other times.

What is important is what the Agency's policy is, how the Agency has interpreted these regulations, not a small sentence in hundreds of pages of regulations as to what this clause means standing by itself. I don't know how they've applied that clause. There's been nothing put forth in this complaint about why this Agency feels it has to proceed here and why the State hasn't. I mean, is there some problem? Is the state in misfeasance, are they not prosecuting environmental laws in the State of Indiana? I think the answer is no. They are processing -- enforcing environmental laws in the State of Indiana.

I have no idea why this Agency brought this case. If we get into the testimony, I intend to elicit that kind of testimony here for the record, as to why we're here. If there's a complaint filed, why did not the State of Indiana file a complaint, if there is a gross problem and this site should close under RCRA, when they had full force? I don't believe that EPA -- I don't know what section

of the statute they want to cite -- can come here and pick and choose and decide that one case in this state that they're going to take and they're going to have the hearing and go up to the U. S. 7th Circuit Court with the Department of Justice and argue that they don't have any authority to give us a hearing, when we request one. That's exactly what they were arguing to that court, and we were unsuccessful in arguing. They just can't have their cake and eat it, too. It's either one way or the other. And if that other case is wrong, then it -- you know, the Agency should have never argued that case. Maybe I should have appealed it in U. S. Supreme Court. We ran out of money, quite frankly, in that particular matter.

1

2

3

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

But for the Agency to come in here, after they've made representations to one of the higher courts, in this court successfully, and now say that now we have all of this authority to at least issue closure and determinations, we think this site should close under RCRA and we want these 62 acres closed, we want these

things filed within certain times, is just totally inconsistent.

I guess what I'm saying to your response is, I don't know. If that statute was applicable, it would have been applied in the Northside case and they were doing the exact opposite. I specifically argued this case, that they did not have this authority and would not give us -- refused to give us a due process hearing, refused to give us a hearing on precisely the same issue involved in this case.

THE COURT: Anything further,

Mr. Radell?

MR. RADELL: Yes. I would maintain that the Agency is not trying to have its cake and eat it, too; but if it is our cake, we have a right to eat it. I would point out that in the complaint there sets out on page 13 that respondent shall prepare and submit the closure plan and post-closure plan to the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, with a copy to Complainant, the copy being to ensure that the Respondent is complying with the proposed quarter by complying with the State of

Indiana.

All the requirements that are listed here, requirements for the closure plan, are requirements taken from the Indiana regulations; and that on page 17 of the complaint, where it refers to implementation of the plan, then that's the only place where it refers to approval of the plan. It says Respondent shall implement the closure plan, after it has been approved by IDEM, as required by 320 IAC, etc. It does not refer to approval by U. S. EPA.

Something else came to my attention when I was reviewing the Northside Sanitary Landfill decision. That referred -- this decision in the petitions under -- and the facts of this case apply to a RCRA permit proceeding.

Apparently, Petitioner was denied a permit by the State of Indiana and somehow tried to appeal that permit to the U. S. EPA. So right there, I would like to distinguish the facts here. This is not a permit proceeding. This is a 3008(a) proceeding.

And also, as counsel for Respondent

units at a facility should be closed, the underlying assumption being that the facility itself should close. In this case we are trying to determine that the facility itself must close, and it will be entered as such in the closure plan approved by the State of Indiana exactly which units within the facility must close and how they must close. We are addressing the broad issue of the closure here, but it will be the State of Indiana which determines which units within the facility must close and exactly how they must close.

2.

And, furthermore, I would like to say that in the complaint we set forth all the basis for our jurisdiction as we believe them; and that the appropriate way for Respondent to contest that was through a motion to dismiss, perhaps shortly after receiving the complaint and not at this point.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, I apologize for the exchange, but it's totally incorrect what counsel is saying. The Northside case did not involve a situation where the company was

appealing a permit denial, they wanted a 1 permit. That company had withdrawn its permit 2 application. It's just totally untrue. I 3 mean, that's not what happened in that case. That case involved the language in the permit 5 denial where Region V, the same Region V here, 6 ordered the facility to close under RCRA. That's what the issue was, that went up to the 8 Administrator. It was not an appeal of the 9 10 permit itself, whether the landfill should have 11 or should not have a permit. The landfill had 12 withdrawn its permit application, Part B application. The question was exactly the 13 question that's in front of you. 14THE COURT: Thank you. My microphone 15 16 goes off and on, just like The Judge said. 17 I haven't read the Northside Landfill case for about a year. It's been about a year since 18

19

20

21

22

23

24

it came out. So I will at least take the opportunity to review the materials that you've presented, Mr. Krebs. But and in the meantime, I think we should proceed.

Now, I would like to consider documents offered by the Government. I understand there

will be some objections to them. If you'd 1 2 like, you can take them one at a time, unless you prefer to proceed through your witnesses 3 with them. I would like to take them now, Mr. Radell. 5 6 MR. RADELL: Well, it's up to you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Then let's start with 8 9 number one.

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

MR. RADELL: I can enter it through the course of my testimony I do. Part of it is what's laying the foundation for each individual exhibit, since some of them do have different basis for admission. But I would just like to point out that even though the rules of evidence are a guideline to the admission of evidence in administrative proceedings, that 40 CFR, Part 22, makes it clear that all relevant documents must be admitted.

THE COURT: Yes, I'm acquainted with the rule. If you wish to proceed that way, that's perfectly all right. You may call your first witness.



NOTES

MR. RADELL: Complainant calls Ted
Warner.
(WITNESS SUMMONED AND SWORN BY THE REPORTER)
THE COURT: You may be seated,
please. Spell your name for the reporter and
give her your business address
THE WITNESS: My name is Ted F.
Warner, and that's W-A-R-N-E-R; and my business
address is 105 South Meridian Street,
Indianapolis, Indiana.
THE COURT: Mr. Radell.
TED WARNER,
having been first duly sworn, was examined and
testified as follows:
DIRECT EXAMINATION
BY MR. RADELL
Q. Mr. Warner, where are you employed,
currently?
A. I'm employed by the Indiana
Department of Environmental Management, Office
of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Branch,
Compliance Monitoring Section.
Q. Thank you. How long have you been

I've been employed with that section 1 2. for approximately three years. Q. Have you worked with another state 3 agency, prior to working for IDEM? 4 Yes, I did. I worked for the 5 predecessor agency to IDEM, which was the 6 Indiana State Board of Health, Conditional Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Management. 8 Were your duties with both of those 9 0. 10 agencies essentially the same? Yes, they were. 11 Α. And what are those duties? 12 13 Α. My duties are the inspection of 14 facilities in Northwest Indiana that treat, store and dispose or transport hazardous waste. 15 16 All right. Do you have an under-Ο. graduate degree? 17 18 Α. Yes, I do. Where is it from? 19 Q. 20 Α. Indiana State University. 21 When did you get it? Q. 22 Α. In 1973. 23 And in what subject? 0. Environmental Health and Sanitary 24 Α.

Science. 1 0. Have you had any training since your obtaining your undergraduate degree, relating 3 to your field? Yes, I have. Α. 5 6 And what sort of training? 7 I have been trained in inspection techniques, through in-house programs with the 9 IDEM. I participated in EPA oversight 10 inspection programs, where I am -- my 11 inspections are reviewed by EPA. I receive 12 training from the Department of Transportation 13 for transportation of hazardous materials and 14 waste. I've received training in hazardous waste, white collar crimes from the National 15 16 Institute of Training. 17 THE COURT: Excuse me. We 18 didn't hear the last. THE WITNESS: 19 20 Α. Other training similar to what I've described. 21 22 MR. RADELL: And it's been pretty much regular, 23 24 on-the-job training over your 15 years with

1	these agencies?
2	A. Yes, they have.
3	Q. Okay. Are you a registered inspect-
4	or? Do you have any sort of license to do what
5	you're doing?
6	A. I'm a Registered Professional
7	Sanitarian within the State of Indiana.
8	Q. Okay. Approximately how many
9	inspections of hazardous waste management
10	facilities have you conducted over your 15
11	years with the State?
12	A. Approximately 175.
13	Q. Have you been to the Gary Development
14	Company?
15	A. Yes, I have.
16	Q. Have you inspected it for the pur-
17	pose of other inspections?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. About how many times have you been
20	there?
21	A. I have been there on three occasions.
22	Q. Has the State of Indiana ever
23	corresponded with Gary Development Company and
24	communicated the fact that the State of Indiana

considers Gary Development Company subject to 1 regulation under RCRA? 2 Yes, it has. 3 Α. Okay. I'm showing the witness a Q. 4 document which I have preliminarily labeled as 5 Plaintiff's Exhibit Number Eight. 6 Have you seen this letter before, Mr. Warner? A. Yes, I have. 9 10 As part of your duties at IDEM, would 11 you keep such a letter in your file and have 12 reviewed it? A. Yes, I would. 13 14 Q. Could you -- could you describe the letter, like who it's from and to whom it is 15 16 addressed? 17 The letter is from Guinn Doyle, Chief of the Hazardous Waste Management Branch, who 18 19 is no longer employed by that agency, to Warren 20 D. Krebs. 21 Q. And is the copy of this letter on any official letterhead? 22 23 Yes. Α. Could you describe briefly what the 24 Q.

letter communicates, specifically the second --1 the third full paragraph on the first page, 2 which begins with "Gary Development Company's"? 3 The letter states, "Gary Development Company's previous attorney has admitted that 5 hazardous --" 6 MR. KREBS: Objection, objection. We're going to object, 8 before the document itself is put 9 into evidence, to be read into the 10 11 record, Your Honor; and move that any 12 of his comments be stricken. I 13 didn't get my objection out quick 14 enough. THE COURT: Yes, let's -- Mr. 15 Radell? 16 MR. RADELL: I would like to 17 move at this point to introduce this 18 document into evidence. 19 THE COURT: Well, Mr. Krebs, do 20 21 you have an objection to this? MR. KREBS: Yes, we do. I have 22 23 a couple of preliminary questions, if 24 I may, for the purpose of framing the

objection. 1 THE COURT: Yes. 2 3 $\underline{E} \quad \underline{X} \quad \underline{A} \quad \underline{M} \quad \underline{I} \quad \underline{N} \quad \underline{A} \quad \underline{T} \quad \underline{I} \quad \underline{O} \quad \underline{N}$ <u>V O I R</u> DIRE BY MR. KREBS 4 5 Q. Complainant's Exhibit Number Eight, were you involved in the drafting of this par-6 7 ticular letter, signed by whom you've identified as Guinn Doyle? No, I was not. 9 Α. Did Mr. Doyle consult with you at all 10 Q. 11 regarding the opinions which he sets forth in 12 this letter, specifically related as to Gary 13 Development Company? 14 Α. Yes. 15 Mr. Doyle was, it says here, the 16 Chief of Hazardous Waste Management Branch at 17 that time, of the Indiana State Board of 18 Health. 19 Α. Yes. 20 And I believe he stated he is no Q. 21 longer with the Agency? 22 Correct. Α. Is it correct that he was, though, 23 Q. with the successor agency, the Department of 24

Environmental Management? 1 Α. Yes. 2 Do you know up until when? 3 Very recently, three or four months 5 ago. Q. Do you know where Mr. Doyle's where-6 abouts are, presently? Yes. He's in Indianapolis. Indianapolis? 9 Q. Yes. 10 Α. 11 MR. KREBS: Your Honor, we would object to the admission of this 12 document into evidence. 13 We have two objections. The 14 first objection is that the document 15 constitutes hearsay. It is being 16 offered in connection with 17 out-of-court statements, that applies 18 as to whether they are verbal or 19 written, made by Mr. Doyle as proof 20 21 of the matters contained therein. THE COURT: Well, just a moment. 22 I haven't yet heard what the purpose 23 of the offer is. I don't know 24

whether it's --

MR. KREBS: I guess what I'm saying is there was no limitation placed upon the motion to have it admitted. I'm normally of the opinion that if there's no limitation, then it's admitted for all purposes.

THE COURT: Mr. Radell, what's the purpose of offer?

MR. RADELL: The purpose of the offer is to demonstrate that the State of Indiana did notify Gary Development Company that it was the State of Indiana's opinion that Gary Development Company was subject to regulation under RCRA, given the fact that Gary Development Company in its opening statement said that it was their opinion that they were not.

And I would like to add that
this document is a document which the
State of Indiana has prepared, in
conjunction with its enforcement

Ų

duties in the preparation of its civil case under its statutory authority; and that Mr. Warner has copies of this document, because of his same duties under the same authorities, and that a public record is an admission to hearsay -- excuse me, it is an exception; and that any statements contained in here are made by Gary Development Company's previous attorney, who would be an agent for Gary Development Company; and, therefore, they would be admissible as an admission in this interest and not even hearsay.

THE COURT: Well, I'm a little confused as to whether you're offering it for the truth of everything in it -- in which case arguments, whether or not it's hearsay or exceptions to hearsay, are appropriate -- or whether you are offering it only to demonstrate that the State did believe Gary was subject to this

regulatory scheme and not need notify Gary of that fact. MR. RADELL: I was admitting it 3 to show that the State did notify Gary of that fact and that it was the 5 6 State's opinion to help explain why this state proceeded as it did with the inspections and subsequent to RCRA enforcement. 9 10 THE COURT: Very well, then, and 11 not for the purpose of you showing, 1.2 independently, that this Respondent 13 was in violation of the regulatory 14 scheme? 15 MR. RADELL: No, nor to show 16 that they were doing so willingly. 17 THE COURT: All right. Mr. 18 Krebs, now, let me hear your objec-19 tion again. 20 MR. KREBS: Yes. Thank you, 21 Your Honor. The objection is 22 two-prong. The first objection is it's still hearsay. In fact, after 23 24 the explanation, it's double hearsay.

23

24

Counsel has just said they want to put this document, which is written by a different person, who is -there's no showing that the person is unavailable for trial. They want to put this in through a witness. It is not the official opinion of the State of Indiana. It is an opinion of one individual. Now, he's not even the head of the Agency; he's not the Commissioner of the Board of Health; he's not the Technical Secretary of the Environmental Management Board; he's not the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Management. It's one employee. It's their opinion that constitutes hearsay, that his opinion should be valued, his interpretation of the law.

The second thing is that counsel has alluded to is that there's some statement alleged in here to be from a prior attorney of Gary Development; that's double hearsay. We've got an

unavailable witness writing a document as to his opinion, basing it
upon an alleged comment by a third
party, who's not here either. So we
have a double hearsay problem. It
does not fit within an exception of a
public document to the hearsay rule.

It is not -- in fact, that's the second part of our objection, the document is not even certified, it's not authenticated. There's nothing on this document to indicate it's a authentic record of the State of Indiana, other than it's on a letterhead; and that just doesn't fly under the rules of Federal evidence, specifically under rule 901 and 902.

Under 901 and 902, documents

have to be authenticated, in addition

to our hearsay objection. And,

specifically, if this is a public

record, there is a specific

provision, 902 (4), which provides it

must be by certified public record.

1 There's absolutely no certification 2 on this document, whatsoever, none. THE COURT: Well, Mr. Krebs, as 3 you know, this proceeding is not bound by the Federal Rules of Evi-5 dence, even though from time to time 6 I think that would be a good idea; 7 and the rules here provide that 8 hearsay maybe taken in. 9 Now, this document, I will 10 11 admit. I will, basically for the 12 purposes stated by counsel, not for the purpose of the truth of any 13 statements made by the previous 14 15 counsel. MR. RADELL: Perhaps, we do not 16 17 seek to admit this as an admission of facts. 18 19 THE COURT: Very well. Number Eight is admitted. 20 21 (Complainant's Exhibit No. 8 Admitted) 22 MR. RADELL: Could you read paragraph two, please. 23 Q. 24 Α. The letter states that Gary

Development Company's previous attorney has admitted that hazardous waste was disposed of by your client after the effective date,

December 19 --

MR. KREBS: Wait a minute, wait.

Your Honor, we're going to object to

the witness reading certain portions

of the letter. We would ask the

Court to read -- the Judge to read

the entire document.

THE COURT: Well, I will read
the entire document, and I don't
think we necessarily have to put it
in the record we're making. The
document is in evidence, Mr. Radell.
I've already read it, for that
matter, and it's short. Continue.

We also are going to save as
much time as we possibly can. Since
I have come to Gary and every moment
I spend here is consuming public
funds, and as true for other people
in the courtroom, we will be as short
as we can with every matter we

address.

MR. RADELL: So, based upon that statement, does Your Honor want me to try to lay the foundation for each document that I seek to introduce into evidence, which may lengthen these proceedings considerably?

THE COURT: Well, yes, I think you'll have to do that where it's appropriate. I'm merely thinking we need not read portions of the documents into the record, after they have been admitted into evidence.

MR. RADELL: All right. But the witness may still summarize the contents, if they are relevant?

THE COURT: The witness may continue with his testimony, yes.

MR. RADELL:

- Q. Mr. Warner, you said previously that you had performed three inspections at the Gary Development Company's facility. When was the first inspection?
 - A. On June 17th of 1985.

1	Q.	Did you memorialize your well,
2	first, do	you remember all the details of that
3	inspection	1?
4	Α.	Yes.
5	Q.	Okay. So you don't need anything to
6	refresh yo	our memory, okay.
7		THE COURT: Mr. Radell, the
8		Court Reporter can't see you and
9		can't hear you.
10		MR. RADELL:
11	Q •	Mr. Warner, did you prepare any
12	documents	after you did that inspection, any
13	report sun	nmarizing?
14	Α.	Yes, I did.
15	Q.	Did you prepare a memo to the RCRA
16	file?	
17	Α.	Yes, I did.
18	Q.	Okay. Is this is a copy of that
19	memo? (Te	endered.)
2 0	Α.	Yes, it is.
21		MR. RADELL: I have shown the
2 2		witness a document which I have
2 3		marked as Complainant's Exhibit
2 4		Number 11, and I would like to

introduce that into evidence. THE COURT: Very well, Number 11 2 is offered. Mr. Krebs? 3 MR. KREBS: Could I have just a moment here? I would like to take a 5 6 glance at this. MR. RADELL: Incidentally, I would like to explain the esoteric 9 numbering of the exhibits. They are 10 the same numbering that were in the pre-hearing exchange, which were 11 12 submitted several months ago. THE COURT: I guess it doesn't 13 14 seem esoteric to me. I did have one proceeding where all exhibits were in 15 16 Roman Numerals; that I thought was esoteric. These are very familiar 17 18 numbers, even though not offered in 19 the same sequence. Go ahead. 20 MR. RADELL: 21 At your inspection --Ο. 22 MR. KREBS: I'm not trying to interrupt, but can I ask a 23 24 preliminary question?

1	VOIR DIREEXAMINATION
2	BY MR. KREBS
3	Q. The copy that I have here, Mr.
4	Warner, is bracketed on the first page, last
5	paragraph, and there's some underlining. Is
6	that the same on the one that's in front of
7	you?
8	A. Yes, it is.
9	Q. Do you know what the purpose is of
10	that highlight?
11	A. No, I do not.
12	Q. Do you know who put the highlighting
13	on the document?
14	A. No, I do not.
15	MR. RADELL: I would like
16	to say that these are the copies that
17	were in U. S. EPA files and that's
18	how they arrived, stapled, with those
19	markings on there. So we don't know
20	what they mean, either.
21	Is the document admitted?
22	THE COURT: Well, we're waiting
23	for Mr. Krebs to
2 4	MR. KREBS: I'm going to object

23

24

to the document because of the highlighting on it. I think it's improper to offer into evidence documents that have been highlighted by someone. It calls some attention to someone -- I assume the Judge -and we don't even know who did the highlighting. I've had many documents not admitted, you know, because people highlighted them; even my documents I've offered to the State Agency before, when I've admitted them into an administrative hearing, because someone had used a highlighting on certain parts of it.

THE COURT: Well, I never kept one out for that reason, and since I'm not a jury and presumably will not be influenced by this.

I have brackets. I don't seem to have underlining, maybe it didn't make the duplication.

MR. KREBS: Mine appears to have some underlining on it.

MR. RADELL: I would point out 1 that we're not even going to be 2 referring to the bracketed paragraph. 3 MR. KREBS: Okay. 4 THE COURT: I'll find the 5 Plaintiff finds it objectionable for 6 that reason. The document is admit-7 ted as Number 11 for the Complainant. 8 (Complainant's Exhibit No. 11 Admitted) 9 10 $\underline{\mathsf{D}} \ \underline{\mathsf{I}} \ \underline{\mathsf{R}} \ \underline{\mathsf{E}} \ \underline{\mathsf{C}} \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \qquad \underline{\mathsf{E}} \ \underline{\mathsf{X}} \ \underline{\mathsf{A}} \ \underline{\mathsf{M}} \ \underline{\mathsf{I}} \ \underline{\mathsf{N}} \ \underline{\mathsf{A}} \ \underline{\mathsf{T}} \ \underline{\mathsf{I}} \ \underline{\mathsf{O}} \ \underline{\mathsf{N}}$ BY MR. RADELL 11 12 During your June 16th, 1985 0. 13 inspection, did you interview Mr. Hagen? 14 Α. Yes. Did he state at that time that this 15 Q. facility had not filed a Part A application --16 excuse me, had filed a Part A application, but 17 had not filed, quote, postcard notification? 18 Yes, he did. 19 Α. Did Mr. Hagen admit that this 20 Q. facility received between 28 and 33 loads of 21 manifested paint sludge from American Chemical 22 23 Services, to the best of his knowledge, in 1980 or '81? 24

Yes, he did. 1 Did he also state that Gary Develop-2 Ο. ment Company received broken battery casings 3 and neutralized calcium sulphate sludge from USS Lead Company? 5 Yes, he did. 6 Α. Do you have any working knowledge of Q. that waste from USS Lead? Yes, I do. 9 Α. THE COURT: I'm sorry, I didn't 10 hear the question. 11 MR. RADELL: 12 13 Do you have any working knowledge of Q. that waste from USS Lead? 14 15 Yes, I do. 16 Based upon your working knowledge, Q. 17 how would you classify that waste? MR. KREBS: I'm going to object 1.8 to the question. If you're going to 19 20 have an opinion as to waste classification on working knowledge, 21 22 I just don't understand what that 23 means. If the witness is going to be 24 qualified as an expert to classified

waste -- which is basically a science, it involves chemistry -- then he should be qualified; or if he has a document in which that's already been done, they may be offering that into evidence; but just say upon your working knowledge, what do you think this waste is, is totally unfounded. This witness has not been qualified to give such opinions.

MR. RADELL: Even though the witness is not a chemist by trade, he is an inspector with 15 years experience, who can read manifest and who would be able to identify that waste, based upon a scientist's classification, which lead to manifest being labeled in a certain way or the USS Lead Company calling the waste that certain listed waste number. So it is on that basis that I would ask him to answer the question.

THE COURT: Well, this testimony

-1

2 0

is based upon an interview with Mr. Hagen, is that right?

MR. RADELL: Uh-huh.

who said broken battery casings had been received. Now, the question is what classification is this material. I will allow you to show that this witness has some background or experience with doing that. It may very well require a different ability or knowledge than the inspection techniques and so on that you have already mentioned in your connection with his qualifications.

MR. RADELL:

- Q. Could you set forth for us on what -how you obtained your working knowledge, so
 that you could identify that for the basis of
 your duties as characteristics of Hazardous
 Waster Number D008?
- A. In the course of my duties, I've also inspected USS Lead Company in East Chicago; and I've had numerous opportunities to review their

records at that facility, as well as reviewing 1 analytical results from sampling conducted by 2 U. S. EPA; and those records indicated those 3 wastes to be hazardous for lead. At your inspection, did you ask 5 6 Mr. Hagen to demonstrate his facility's compliance with the different aspects of RCRA? Yes, I did. 8 Α. 9 Q. And was he able to do that? 10 No, he was not. Α. 11 For all aspects of RCRA or was he in compliance with any of them? 12 13 Only one area where he was in Α. 14 compliance. 15 And was that with the artificial 16 barrier control of entry requirement? 17 Α. Yes. 18 While you were at the facility, did 19 you do a search on a leachate collection pond? 20 Yes, we did. Did that leachate -- well, where did 21 22 the leachate going into that pond come from? From the landfill itself. 23 Α. Did -- well, based upon your working 24 Q.

knowledge and 15 years as an inspector -- I
realize that you haven't sampled the pond
waters -- but did the waters appear to be
contaminated, as you have seen such other pond
waters at other facilities?

A. Yes, it did.

MR. KREBS: Objection, Your Honor. Move to strike the witness' answer. The question was, even asked by counsel, that what they're now calling leachate -- I have two objections. Number one, maybe I'm wrong, but I don't see anything in that complaint related to leachate pond; and I don't believe that's even an allegation. We're going to object in this hearing to the raising of allegations that were not set forth in the very lengthy complaint by Region V. If they wanted to discuss leachate and leachate systems, they had the obligation to raise it in their complaint, so that we could be prepared to answer that specific

issue and answer. I don't believe it was. If I'm wrong on that, I apologize and counsel will correct me on it.

The second thing is, this witness just -- well, the question that he's about to answer says that what he's calling a leachate pond was never sampled. A leachate is a word of art. And in Indiana, as they're trying to enforce Indiana law -- and if we can take a break at some moment, I will quote you the Indiana definition under 320 IAC (4) -- but under the definition, it specifically requires that it's material that includes certain chemicals.

Now, it is absolutely impossible to determine chemicals in liquid, unless there is an analysis done of the sampling. And it's totally improper for people just to run around and call things leachate, which is a regulatory term of art

19

20

1.7

18

21

22

23

24

that talks about chemical, if there's been absolutely no sampling done.

Now, this is an environmental agency. They have the ability to sample. And to come in here in this courtroom now, where they just -this is even worse than hearsay. We've got an environmental agency which has laboratories and scientists on its staff, and now we're going to call things leachate, which haven't even been sampled, based upon the question. Maybe that's not true, maybe he will provide some sampling evidence. But I highly object to that, because leachate is a statutory regulatory term; it's not just talking about water.

THE COURT: I think you're saying, among other things, that you can't tell leachate by looking at it?

MR. KREBS: I have had in a case where the State came out -- the State of Indiana, the same agency that this

gentleman is with, that came out and sampled something, which it says in their report was suspected leachate; and when they sampled it, they found absolutely no chemicals in the material, okay. But their report called it leachate. And if necessary, I can find those. I don't have those with me; they're in a different case.

But what they do, if he wants to determine whether it's leachate, is this Agency -- which this gentleman is with -- they sample the material and determine scientifically, by analysis, whether it is or isn't. In that case, they determined it was not, even though prior documents said that it was. Based upon a complaint, they were investigating leachate; and then later on they determined that it wasn't leachate. And that's precisely what I'm objecting to here, just to call something leachate, when

I know the practice of this Agency is to test it; and I know they have called things leachate which were not leachate and it was totally incorrect.

Thirdly, this witness is not qualified, chemically, to give opinions of this nature. He's not qualified scientifically; he's not testified as to his degrees in chemistry; and to come in here and say that he can look at something to determine whether it's got chemical in it, when he's not even a chemist, is totally improper.

THE COURT: The first objection is that this isn't in the complaint, Mr. Radell. What's your answer to that?

MR. RADELL: I am not introducing this as a violation alleged in
the complaint, but merely to
demonstrate the potential for harm to
the environment, which is part of the

potential health list, which eventually justifies the reason that we
assessed the penalty that we did. It
is in the RCRA Penalty Policy, as you
well know, that we may consider as a
problem or potential harm to the
environment.

THE COURT: That raises the question of how the witness knows this is leachate. I will allow you to inquire about that.

MR. RADELL: Okay.

- Q. How did you know this was leachate?
- A. I cannot say for sure how we made the determination that it was a leachate collection pond.
- Q. But based upon your 15 years of inspections at hazardous --

MR. KREBS: Objection, leading question. The witness has just answered that question. Now he wants to feed him a line, because he just answered they really don't know why they call it leachate. Now he's

going to ask him a leading question 1 to try to correct his answer. 2 THE COURT: I didn't hear the 3 question, not yet, anyway. Continue. MR. RADELL: 5 0. All right. Based upon your 15 years 6 as an inspector, when you saw the pond, what 8 made you conclude as you did in your report, that it was a leachate collection pond? 9 MR. KREBS: Objection. 10 11 THE COURT: Overruled. You may attack this on cross. 12 THE WITNESS: 13 14 Α. I included this in my field trip report, because of my visual observations of 15 16 the liquid in that holding pond. The water to me appeared to have contamination or some 17 discoloration and oil sheen. In addition to 18 that, my visual observations were such that the 19 20 working face of the landfill would receive all precipitation run-off from that area, down to 21 that collection pond. 22 MR. RADELL: 2.3

Okay. Thank you. Did Mr. Hagen show

24

Q.

1	you any groundwater monitoring wells at this
2	site?
3	A. Yes, he did.
4	Q. Did he say for what parameters those
5	wells were tested or analyzed?
6	A. Yes, he did.
7	Q. And what were those parameters?
8	A. For 330 IAC 4 parameters.
9	Q. Could you tell us what those
10	parameters are or what classifications they
l 1	fall into?
1.2	A. They are for solid waste disposal
13	regulations and not hazardous.
L 4	Q. Okay. Would those so the testing
1.5	for the 330 IAC 4 parameters would not reveal
L 6	any contamination by hazardous constituents and
L 7	would not be the same
L 8	THE COURT: No leading questions
L 9	here, Mr. Radell.
2 0	MR. RADELL: I was just trying
21	to summarize what he had pretty
2 2	much
2 3	THE COURT: Summarize it in such
2 4	a way that you don't suggest a

response. 1 2 MR. RADELL: Okay. 3 THE COURT: You know how to do that, so does Mr. Krebs. MR. RADELL: 5 6 Q. Are these constituents -- are the parameters tested for under 330 IAC 4 also the 8 parameters that would be tested for under the hazardous waste and monitoring requirements of 9 RCRA? 10 11 I believe some of them would be included, but there would be additional tests 12 13 required for hazardous waste disposal. As a result of your inspection, did 14 Q. you conclude that you should refer this case, 15 16 through a complaint for formal closure and 17 post-closure? 18 Yes, I did. Α. 19

Q. At the inspection you've said that you interviewed Mr. Hagen and asked him to demonstrate his compliance with RCRA. Did you keep any sort of form or actual recordings of his answers to your questions?

A. Yes.

20

21

22

23

24

I'm showing the witness the document 1 which I have marked as Complainant's Exhibit 2 Number Nine. (Tendered.) 3 MR. KREBS: Number Nine, thank you. 5 6 MR. RADELL: Have you reviewed the documents? Q. Α. Yes, I have. 8 Isn't that the form that you filled 9 0. out, based upon Mr. Hagen's answers to your 10 questions? 11 12 Α. Yes. 13 Q. Could you please state --14 MR. RADELL: Well, Your Honor, I know that you're interested in 15 16 getting this moved along. Should I 17 have him read through each violation 18 that he observed and say that he 19 indeed observed it and that he asked 20 Mr. Hagen, or should I just introduce the document? 21 THE COURT: I think I would like 22 23 to know how the form was prepared and 24 at what point during the inspection,

whether or not anyone else was present and so on. I don't think you 2 need to go through each of the things 3 on it. MR. RADELL: 5 6 Q. Did you prepare this form, simultaneously, with your discussions with Mr. Hagen? 8 Α. We prepared it near the end of our 9 inspection. 10 11 When you say we, who is we? 12 Well, Mr. Thomas Russell also accompanied me on this inspection. 13 All right. Was there anyone --14 Q. THE COURT: Just a minute. 15 Dο 16 you need to hear something? MS. REPORTER: Yes. 17 18 THE COURT: The public address 19 system in the room seems to go on and 20 off. Whatever you are doing, just 21 stay very close to the microphone and 22 you should continue doing so. MR. RADELL: Where should we 23 24 pick up again?

THE COURT: Let's hear the last 1 question that you put after you --3 well, the answer involving Thomas. MR. KREBS: All right. 4 You've said that we prepared the 5 report. Who other than yourself prepared the 6 report? I prepared the report. Mr. Russell 8 also accompanied me during the inspection. 9 All right. Was anyone other than 10 Q. yourself, Mr. Russell and Mr. Hagen at the 11 12 inspection? 13 Α. No. 14 Okay. Could you please summarize Q. what is contained -- well, you just explained 15 what this is for. You filled this out shortly 16 towards the end of the inspection. Where are 17 18 the requirements for these various -- the requirements that are listed here, are those 19 20 statutory requirements or regulatory 21 requirements? 22 They are regulatory requirements found at 320 IAC 4, at the time of the 23 24 inspection. Now it's 320 IAC 4.1.

MR. RADELL: Your Honor, I am 1 2 prepared to have Mr. Warner individually go through each count here and 3 cite the applicable Indiana Administrative Code Regulation. Most 5 6 of them are already set forth in the complaint to which this specific violation is also cited in the 9 complaint. Do you want me to take 10 the time to go through them all now? THE COURT: Yes, I think so. If 11 12 each of these is tied to a provision in the IAC, I would like to know what 13 it is. I would also like to know 14whether this was prepared as 15 16 Mr. Hagen watched or during the conversation, and did he see what you 17 were doing and that sort of thing, 18 19 before we get to the statutory tying 20 in. 21 MR. RADELL: 22 Did Mr. Hagen watch you fill this 23 out?

Yes, he did. As I stated earlier, we

24

Α.

did this at the end of the inspection. We had 1 already had general discussions concerning Gary 2 Development's compliance with RCRA and State regulations; and I told Mr. Hagen that as a matter of formality, I would have to ask him 5 each and every one of the questions on the form. And as I asked him, he responded to each 7 question. 9 Q. And you marked this down as he answered? 10 11 Α. Yes. 12 Q. Okay. Can you tell me which Indiana 13 regulation requires general waste analysis on file for the waste received? 1415 No, off the top of my head, no. 16 Have you ever recorded this Q. elsewhere? 17 18 À. Yes. When you recorded this, were you 19 20 preparing this form with the Indiana 21 regulations? 22 Α. Yes.

offering Number Nine?

THE COURT: Mr. Radell, are you

23

24

MR. RADELL: Yes, I would like 1 to offer Number Nine -- I would like 2 to move the Court to admit Number 3 Nine into evidence. THE COURT: Mr. Krebs. 5 MR. KREBS: I would object to the document, because the questions 8 that have been asked related to it say that it is being offered into 9 evidence as evidence of violations by 10 11 this facility, and there is no foundation that this document 12 13 reflects violations of state law. 14 THE COURT: Mr. Radell. MR. KREBS: If that's the 15 purpose it's being offered, which I 16 think it is. 17 18 MR. RADELL: This is being offered for that purpose, to demon-19 20 strate these violations, based upon Mr. Warner's questioning of 21 Mr. Hagen, Mr. Hagen's response to 22 Mr. Warner and Mr. Warner's writing 23 that down in this official document, 24

while Mr. Hagen was answering those questions.

THE COURT: Well, are we saying that the purpose is to demonstrate what Mr. Warner found during this inspection? Mr. Krebs.

MR. KREBS: Now, that I have no objection to, if that's the purpose the document is being offered; but that's not what counsel's prior statement was.

THE COURT: Well, the natural conclusion, based upon this, would be that the witness believed that everywhere he has checked no on this document, constitutes a viola- tion of the Indiana Code. That is the natural conclusion that follows from the proposition, that this document reflects the conditions that the witness found upon inspection on June 17th, 1985. Now, if that's what this document is all about -- I think that that's what it looks like. Is that

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

right?

MR. RADELL: Right.

THE COURT: All right. That.'s the purpose of the offer.

MR. KREBS: We would continue our objection, because there's no limitation, I don't believe, on the offer. This witness has not been qualified to give opinions of law as to whether there have been violations of statutes or regulations. There's no qualifications of this witness at all bearing on the subject as to his physical -- things he's physically used or responses he got from Mr. Hagen. We have no objections to those specific parts of evidence, but we do ask of him to give an opinion as to what his opinion is of what the law says.

MR. RADELL: I do not intend to have Mr. Warner make the conclusions of law off that document that the Presiding Officer should make. This

is simply to set forth what he observed; and since this is the basis of the violations alleged in our complaint, I want him to set forth the facts which he observed and then the Presiding Officer will conclude as to whether they were indeed violations.

admit it as demonstrating what this witness saw while he was at the facility, as further reflecting his discussion with Mr. Hagen; and I think the testimony also indicates that Mr. Warner believed these each represented violation of the Indiana Code. I admit it for those purposes.

(Complainant's Exhibit No. 9 Admitted)

MR. RADELL: Since Mr. Warner has said that he is unable to recall, without the assistance of his previous recordings, which regulations form the basis for each of the requirements set forth in the

analysis, I would like to offer it 1 for the purposes of refreshing his 2 recollection only, just for him to 3 look at; but I do not offer it into evidence. 5 THE COURT: And what is that? 6 7 MR. RADELL: It is -- I have a copy. (Tendered). It is just the recording that he told us he made, 9 where he went through the regulations 10 and wrote them down, just to refresh 11 12 his own recollection, which regulations form the basis for each 13 14 complaint. THE COURT: And at what point 15 did he do this? 16 17 MR. RADELL: At what point did 18 you do this, was it just recently? 19 THE WITNESS: Last evening. 20 THE COURT: All right. You may 21 refresh his recollection, yes. 22 MR. RADELL: Yes. 23 The first requirement sets forth that Q. 24 general waste analyses be on file for wastes

received at the facility. Where is that found? 1 MR. KREBS: Objection, Your 2 3 Honor. If the witness is going to use this document to refresh his recollection, the witness can look at 5 the document and so refresh his 6 7 recollection. What's going to happen here is, we're going to proceed to read this document into evidence. 9 That's not refreshing one's recollec-10 11 tion. 12 MR. RADELL: Well, then it's a 13 recording of -- a simultaneous 14 recording of an event that he can no 15 longer recollect. 16 MR. KREBS: It wasn't simultane-17 ous, Your Honor. He just said he did 18 it last night. 19 MR. RADELL: He did it 20 simultaneous --21 THE COURT: Just a moment. 22 Counsel will not talk to each other 23 on this record. This witness has 24 been qualified as an inspector for

the State. I presume one of the 1 things he's inspecting for is 2 violations of the State Code and 3 Regulations. I see no reason why he can't tell us which regulation he was 5 inspecting for as to each one of these individual items. I will allow 7 his testimony. I don't think you need to read each one in. They are 9 referred to by numbers, So I think 10 you can short-cut it a bit by doing 11 12 it by numbers. MR. RADELL: Okay. 13 14 Q. For Roman Numeral I, for what 15 regulations were you inspecting? 320 IAC 4.1-16-4. 16 And based upon your inspection, there 17 18 was no general waste analysis on file for waste received? 19 20 Α. Correct. 21 Number II, what regulations were you 22 inspecting for for Number II? 320 IAC 4.1-16-4. 23 Α.

Q. And there was no general waste

24

1	analysis plan on file, based upon your
2	observations?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. And Number III?
5	A. 330 IAC 4, Section 14.
6	Q. And there were no State approvals on
7	file?
8	A. Correct.
9	Q. I'm moving to Roman Numeral II (1),
10	which regulation?
11	A. 320 IAC 4.1-17-3-and-5.
12	Q. And there were no internal
13	communications functional at that time, based
14	on your observations?
15	A. Correct.
16	Q. Number Two?
17	A. 320 IAC 4.1-17-3-5.
18	Q. And there were no telephone or
19	two-way radios functional, based upon your
2 0	observation?
21	A. Correct.
2 2	Q. Number three?
2 3	A. 330 IAC 4.1-17-3-5.
2 4	Q. And there were no emergency

equipment, including extinguishers, spill 1 2 control and safety equipment functional, based upon your observations? 3 Α. Correct. Ο. And Number Four? 5 330 IAC 4.1-18-2. 6 Α. And there was no contingency plan on 7 Q. file, based upon your observations? 9 Α. Correct. 10 Moving to Roman Numeral III, Manifesting, Number One? 11 320 IAC 4.1-19-2. 12 Α. 13 Q. And there were, based upon your 14 observations, manifested shipments of -- well, excuse me, shipments of hazardous waste had 15 16 been accepted that were not manifested? 17 Α. Correct. 18 Q. Number Two? 19 320 IAC 4.1-19-2. Α. 20 So based upon your observations, Q. 21 shipments of hazardous waste were accepted, 22 without signed and dated manifest? 23 Α. Correct. I'd like to qualify that 24 answer, in that I was -- I did not look at any

1	manifest on the date of this inspection.
2	Mr. Hagen stated that he did have the manifest,
3	but he couldn't bring them forth at that time.
4	MR. KREBS: I'm sorry, I didn't
5	hear the last part.
6	THE WITNESS:
7	A. Mr. Hagen stated that he did have the
8	manifest, but he didn't have them available at
9	that time.
10	MR. RADELL:
11	Q. Did he state why he did not have them
12	available for your inspection?
13	A. He simply couldn't find them.
14	Q. Did you inform Gary Development
15	Company, before you went to inspect the
16	facility, that you were going to inspect the
17	facility?
18	A. No, we did not.
19	Q. You did not.
20	Under Manifesting Number Three, which
21	regulations were you inspecting for there?
22	A. 320 IAC 4.1-19-2.
23	Q. And based upon your observations
24	well, you didn't see any manifest that there

1	were no manifest discrepancies addressed, based
2	upon your observations?
3	A. Correct. And that under that part of
4	the inspection sheet, I was under regulation
5	320 IAC 4.1-19-3.
6	Q. Roman Numeral Number IV, the
7	Operating Record, Number One?
8	A. Number One and Two and Three are all
9	included under 320 IAC 4.1-19-4.
10	Q. And based upon your observations, the
11	description and quantity of the waste received
12	by the facility had not been noted?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. And the date of the waste which was
15	received from the date that the waste was
16	disposed of had not been properly noted?
17	A. Correct.
18	Q. What about Number Three excuse me,
19	did you say that was part of the part two?
2 0	A. Yes.
21	Q. So based upon your observations, the
22	location and quantities of waste in each cell
23	was not noted on a map or cross-referenced to a
24	manifest document?

1	A. Correct.
2	Q. Moving to Roman Numeral Number V,
3	Inspections. Under what regulations were you
4	inspecting for, for Number One?
5	A. Number One, Two and Three are all
6	included under Regulation 320 IAC 4.1-16-6.
7	Q. All right. And based upon your
8	observations, Gary Development Company had not
9	conducted inspections of emergency equipment?
10	A. Correct.
11	Q. And Gary Development Company had not
12	conducted inspections of security devices?
13	A. Correct.
14	Q. And Gary Development Company did not
15	maintain an inspection log, which contained the
16	date and time and the inspector for each of the
17	inspections?
18	A. Yes.
19	Q. Moving to Number VI, Security, Number
20	Three, can you tell me what regulations you
21	were inspecting for for that one?
22	A. 320 IAC 4.1-16-5.
23	Q. And based upon your observations,
24	Gary Development Company did not have danger

signs posted where specified by the regulation? 1 2 Α. Correct. 3 Turning to page two, under Operating Requirements, Number Two, can you tell me what 4 inspection regulation that was under? 5 320 IAC 4.1-28-2. 6 Α. 7 And based upon your observations, run off from the active portion of the landfill was 8 not collected? 9 10 Α. Correct. 11 Okay. Mr. Warner, you stated that 12 you made two other inspections in the Gary 13 Development Company facility. When was the second such inspection? 14 On August 22nd, 1986. 15 And did you prepare any sort of memo 16 Q. 17 to your file concerning that inspection? 18 Α. Yes, I did. 19 Okay. I'm showing the witness what 20 I've marked as Complainant's Exhibit Number 17. 21 (Tendered). 22 Mr. Warner, is this the memo which you 23 prepared for your file, based upon your 24 inspection at the facility on November --

1	August 22nd, 1986?				
2	A. Yes, it is.				
3	Q. Does this memorandum accurately				
4	reflect the observations you made at your				
5	inspection?				
6	A. Yes, it does.				
7	MR. RADELL: I would like to				
8	move that this be admitted into				
9	evidence.				
10	THE COURT: Mr. Krebs.				
11	MR. KREBS: Could I have just a				
12	moment, Your Honor?				
13	THE COURT: Certainly.				
14	MR. KREBS: No objection.				
15	THE COURT: Number 17 is				
16	admitted.				
17	(Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 17 Admitted)				
18	MR. RADELL:				
19	Q. Could you briefly summarize what				
2 0	happened at that inspection, as reported in				
21	your summary?				
22	A. Mr. Hagen was not there at the				
23	facility the date of this inspection, and I did				
24	not go all through the facility and I did not				

review records on that date. I did later that 1 2 date telephone Mr. Hagen and inquire about his status as a RCRA facility, and he again stated 3 that he did not wish to be within the system 4 and that he was meeting with EPA representa-5 tives, trying to resolve the matter. 6 Did Mr. Hagen discuss whether the 7 Q. facility had remedied any of the violations which you have noted in your last inspection? 9 10 He stated that no conditions had Α. 11 changed. 12 Okay. Thank you. 0. 13 When was the third inspection that you made? 14 Α. On August 27th, 1987. 15 Did you have any memoranda, marked 16 inspection report from that inspection? 17 Α. No, I do not. 18 Q. Could you explain what happened at 19 that inspection? 20 Mr. Jonathan Cooper of Region V, Α. 21 U. S. EPA, a geologist, and I inspected the 22 Gary Development facility. The facility was 23 represented by Mr. Hagen and a Dr. West, and we 24 had a discussion concerning his compliance with

RCRA and State statutes and regulations; and, 1 again, he stated that he had not done any work 3 to change his compliance at the facility; and we conducted a brief tour of the facility. Had any of the violations -- well, any of the conditions which you had inspected 7 at prior inspections been changed, so that you would change your inspection, your previous 9 inspection reports? 10 Α. No. 11 Why don't you have a written report 0. concerning this last inspection? 12 I have not received it back from our 13 Α. 14 Indianapolis office, where I send all of my documents when I dictate my field trip reports. 15 16 Q. All right. 17 MR. RADELL: I would like to 18 offer to the Court to submit that 19 document, once it is prepared, to 20 supplement the record, if the Court 21 deems it necessary. 22 THE COURT: Well, it's not a 23 question of whether I think it's 24 necessary. When you get it back, if

1	you want to offer it, you may then
2	offer it. What kind of time are we
3	talking about, Mr. Warner?
4	THE WITNESS: I believe next
5	week, possibly the end of this week.
6	THE COURT: You may offer it
7	when you get it back.
8	MR. KREBS: I don't know whether
9	we'll have an objection to it or not.
10	THE COURT: Well, yes, nobody
11	has seen it yet. You'll have an
12	opportunity to object.
13	MR. KREBS: We may have to, I
14	don't know.
15	THE COURT: We'll see.
16	MR. RADELL: All right. I'm
17	through with this witness.
18	THE COURT: Very well oh,
19	boy, I have 1:35. Is that right?
20	MR. KREBS: Yes.
21	THE COURT: Well, I know,
22	Mr. Krebs, that you are a devoted
2 3	eater of lunch.
24	MR. KREBS: I try to remain
	1

quiet on that issue. THE COURT: I think it's time to have lunch. I was going to say that 3 we will either finish this witness or we will break now for lunch; but we 5 haven't been going for very long, as 7 everyone knows. Mr. Krebs, what do you want to do, lunch now or when you 9 finish cross? 10 MR. KREBS: I think I would 11 prefer to have lunch. I have no 12 objection to making it fairly short, 13 assuming we can go someplace across 14 the street. THE COURT: I will let it be --15 16 you want to do it now, though? 17 MR. KREBS: Yes, I would prefer 18 that. Otherwise, we're going to be 19 eating perhaps 2:00, 2:30. It may 20 defeat the purpose. 21 THE COURT: I suspect that you 22 meant make lunch short, not cross-23 examination? 24 MR. KREBS: Yes, lunch. I would

1	prefer to break for lunch. It's your					
2	discretion, but I would prefer to					
3	break for lunch.					
4	THE COURT: We will have lunch,					
5	but let's make it let's try 40					
6	minutes. That will take us to a					
7	quarter after 2:00. Very well, lunch					
8	recess.					
9	MR. KREBS: Thank you.					
10	MR. RADELL: Thank you.					
11	(Proceedings Recessed for Lunch and Cont'd)					
12	THE COURT: Back on the record,					
13	please. Mr. Krebs.					
14	MR. KREBS: Thank you, Your					
15	Honor.					
16	CROSS-EXAMINATION					
17	BY MR. KREBS					
1.8	Q. Mr. Warner, you were discussing your					
19	educational background briefly, and I had just					
20	a couple of questions there. In your courses,					
21	I believe you said at Indiana University					
22	A. No.					
23	Q. I'm sorry. Where?					
24	A. Indiana State University.					

Indiana State in Terre Haute? 0. 1 Α. Yes. 3 Q. Okay. In your school, was that a, what, B. S. Degree, Bachelorate of Science? 4 Α. 5 Yes. Q. Okay. In your -- did you take any 6 7 work after that, any Master's work or --Α. No. 9 Q. Okay. In your courses at Indiana State University for your B. S. Degree, did you 10 11 take any courses in chemistry? A. Yes, I did. 12 13 Q. Did you take any courses, specifical-14 ly, in organic chemistry? A. Yes, I did. 15 Q. Okay. How many courses did you have 16 17 in chemistry? 18 Α. Two. 19 Two. And one would be what, like 20 basic organic chemistry? A. I can't recall it at this time, one 21 22 was organic. 23 O. One was what? A. I cannot remember the other title of 24

that course. 1 Okay. You indicated you have some --2 3 I think other training in leachate and that 4 kind of thing. Have you ever attended any -like groundwater analyses courses, like the 5 6 ones offered by Gary Miller -- Dave Miller puts 7 on? Α. No. 8 9 Have you ever attended any put on by Q. 10 Dr. Beranek (phon.) of the IC Bar? 11 Yes. Α. 12 Q. Would that be very recently? 13 Α. Yes. 14Q. Would that be the one given about two 15 weeks ago? 16 Α. No. 17 Q. Okay. How long ago would it have been? 18 19 A year, approximately. 20 A year. You were talking about the 0. landfill, of Gary Development testing for 21 certain types of chemical constituents in its 2.2

four monitoring wells; and I believe you

mentioned 330 IAC 4 parameters.

23

Can you recall basically what those are, 1 2 what parameters those would be? 3 No, I can't. À. Okay. Do you know whether that would 5 include things such as chloride, sodium, 6 ammonia? Any of those items ring a bell? 7 Α. That does sound familiar, yes. Okay. In analyzing leachate from any 9 type of waste disposal facility that has 10 disposed of municipal waste, would you agree 11 that the first indicators of any leachate 12 problems or problems with the leachate would be 13 the inorganic chemicals, rather than the 14 organic? 15 I don't believe I would be qualified 16 to answer that. 17 I see. You don't really know? Q. 18 Α. No. 19 Are the chlorides and sodiums things 0. 20 that you think were tested under 330 IAC 4, are 21 those the organic or inorganic chemicals or do 22 you know? 23 Α. Those would be the organic, I

24

believe.

The organic? Q. 1 Α. No, excuse me, inorganic. 3 Q. You think they are --Inorganic. Α. -- inorganic. The area on site that 5 Q. 6 you were -- or the area that you were calling the leachate pond, were you talking about 7 8 something physically located on the landfill facility site; is that correct? 9 10 Yes. Α. When you inspected the facility --11 Q. was it three occasions? 12 13 Α. Yes. 14 Okay. On any of the three occasions that you inspected the facility, did you ever 15 16 notice discolored liquid flowing onto the landfill facility, specifically in the area of 17 its northwest corner, from neighboring 18. manufacturing company known as Vulcan 19 20 Materials? 21 I might have, yes, the first visit. Α. 22 Was that -- could that be the one 23 where, when were you out there, there was a

Mr. Jones, a geologist from the DEM, Department

of Environmental Management, with you? 1 2 MR. RADELL: Objection, Your Honor. This is well beyond the scope 3 4 of the direct examination, and there's no foundation for any of 5 6 this. We don't know where it's 7 leading or for what purpose he's bringing it out. THE COURT: Mr. Krebs. 9 10 MR. KREBS: Your Honor, I'm just 11 asking about the inspections, the 12 three inspections; and who was with 13 him on inspections and what else he 14 observed. You know, he said he's 15 been out there three times, and that 16 was his direct examination. MR. RADELL: But on direct 17 examination, he didn't refer to any 18 19 leachate coming from off site or --20 and I asked him during direct who was 21 with him, and he already stated who 22 was with him. 23 THE COURT: All right. I think

it's improper. In the first place,

it may serve to test the witness'
recollection of the inspection and
what was going on; and, furthermore,
if the leachate was coming from
someplace else, that certainly is
worthy of explanation. Continue.

MR. KREBS: Thank you.

- Q. And I think my last question was -- and this may not be the exact question -- but, basically, on any of those inspections was there a Mr. Jones from DEM, Department of Environmental Management, with you?
 - A. I do not recall.
- Q. Okay. In your years of experience on looking at water, have you ever had a situation where you observed discolored water that would be natural flowing groundwater, that would be discolored because it had iron in it?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Is that a fairly frequent occurrence in the State of Indiana, water with a lot of iron and discoloration in it?
- A. I don't think I would be qualified to answer that.

1	Q. Okay. Let me ask you this, to be					
2	more fair in the question. How many times have					
3	you observed liquid, which would be natural					
4	flowing groundwater within the State of					
5	Indiana, that would be discolored because of					
6	iron, in your opinion?					
7	A. A few times I have seen it, yes.					
8	Q. When you say a few, a half dozen,					
9	more or less?					
10	A. Possibly more possibly more.					
11	Q. Okay. Would you agree that water					
12	that's discolored due to iron is not leachate?					
13	A. Possibly, yes.					
14	MR. RADELL:					
15	Q. Excuse me. Did you say possibly it					
16	is; or possibly, yes, you would agree that it					
17	is not?					
18	A. Possibly it's not leachate.					
19	MR. KREBS:					
2 0	Q. On the this is just a point of					
21	clarification. On your exhibit I'm not sure					
22	that you have it there Exhibit Number Nine,					
2 3	Plaintiff's Exhibit Nine, which is your					
2 4	intended inspection report of June 17th, 1985,					

where you check the yeses and nos, is it your 1 testimony that these yeses and nos were based 2 solely upon Mr. Hagen's responses to the 3 questions; or was any of it based upon your -partially upon your subjective opinion, as 5 6 well? 7 Α. It was based upon his answers. Okay. So, nothing in here is, in 8 9 your opinion, subjective upon your part? 10 Α. No. 11 Q. Okay. Do you have that in front of you, by chance? 12 13 Α. Yes. 14 Okay. On the bottom of Roman Numeral VI, under Security, on line one, where it says 15 16 "or artificial barrier," can you explain to me 17 what that means? 18 Α. Fencing. 19 Okay. So we're talking about fencing 20 around the site or around the facility? 21 Yes. Α. 22 Okay. So you're saying that this Q. 23 facility has fencing around it? 24 Α. Yes.

Okay. As far as the 24-hour 1 Q. 2 surveillance, did you ever personally note that 3 yourself? Α. No, I did not. Okay. That's what Mr. Hagen told 5 Q. 6 you? 7 Α. Yes. Okay. Did you ever, on any of your 8 9 three inspections, did you ever notice any 10 security-type employees? A. Could you define security-type 11 12 employees. 13 0. Well, somebody that would appear to 14 be checking gates, checking trucks, checking 15 locks? 16 Α. Yes. 17 Okay. The second item, controlled 18 entry onto the site, can you explain just what 19 you mean by that? 20 Α. There was actual physical control 21 onto the site; and at this facility, there was 22 a gate house that everyone had to go by and 23 that was -- it was manned by an employee. 24 Q. Okay. There was a gate house, by

1	your observations, that's manned by an employee
2	of the facility?
3	A. Correct.
4	Q. And everybody has to go by there and
5	stop, I suppose?
6	A. Correct.
7	Q. Okay. Would that include you, when
8	you go on the site?
9	A. Yes.
10	Q. Okay.
11	MR. RADELL: Could I redirect?
12	THE COURT: Oh, are you through?
13	MR. KREBS: I haven't finished
14	yet.
15	MR. RADELL: Oh, I'm sorry.
16	MR. KREBS: Just a long pause.
17	THE COURT: I thought he would
18	let us know when he was finished.
19	MR. KREBS:
2 0	Q. You were discussing waste for the
21	USS Lead, and that's when you were discussing
22	your working knowledge. Have you reviewed any
2 3	documents generated by USS Lead that would
2 4	specifically say they generated RCRA waste

1	which was disposed of at Gary Development?				
2	A. No.				
3	Q. But you have reviewed that company's				
4	records?				
5	A. Yes.				
6	Q. Okay. So they have no records				
7	showing what we would probably call manifest or				
8	some type of record, showing that they shipped				
9	waste RCRA waste to Gary Development, to				
10	your knowledge?				
11	A. I'm not sure.				
12	Q. Okay. But the records you reviewed				
13	did not indicate that they had shipped waste to				
14	Gary Development?				
15	A. Correct.				
16	Q. If they had shipped RCRA waste to				
17	Gary Development, is USS Lead required by law,				
18	in your opinion, if you have one, to manifest				
Í 9	such waste after November of 1980?				
2 0	A. Yes.				
21	Q. Did you ever ask any officials of USS				
22	Lead whether they had sent RCRA waste				
2 3	unmanifested to Gary Development Company?				
2.4	A . No -				

To your knowledge -- well, let me 1 2 strike that. Strike that. Your inspection area, I'm assuming by your 3 4 responses to the questions, that could include the USS Lead facility? 5 Α. 6 Yes. Okay. And how long have you -- did 7 Q. you say you had inspected -- that you had been 8 9 going to that facility? Since 1983, I believe. 10 Α. 11 0. '83. Are they still in business? No, they're not. 12 Α. 13 Do you know how long they've been out of business? 14 Possibly a little more than a year, 15 16 maybe more. Okay. Based upon your inspection of 17 Q. that facility and being an employee of the 18 19 Indiana Department of Environmental Management, 20 have there been any, to your knowledge, 21 enforcement actions taken against USS Lead for disposing of RCRA waste without manifest? 22 Yes. 23 Α.

Q. And would that include the Gary

waste, the waste that you're alleging went to 1 Gary Development? 2 It would be the same type of waste, 3 Α. yes. 5 Okay. My question is, though, are any allegations against USS Lead? Did they 6 7 specifically -- are they specifically citing 8 USS Lead for shipping for disposal unmanifested 9 RCRA waste, specifically to Gary Development, 10 to your knowledge? 11 Α. No. 12 But there are, and to your knowledge Q. 13 of the charges you know against that company, 14 there are allegations that they have manifested waste without -- or that they had shipped waste 15 16 for disposal without manifest to other places? 17 Α. No. 1.8 There are not? Maybe I'm confused. Q. 19 Are you saying -- then you're not -- there are 20 no charges at all pending against USS Lead for 21 manifesting waste without -- or for shipping 22 waste without a RCRA manifest?

A. Correct.

23

24

Q. There are not --

1 A. Correct. 2 There are not any, to your knowledge? Q. Correct. 3 Α. Q. Okay. Did you do any inspections under what you would call RCRA inspections, in 5 6 this facility before 1985? Which facilities, sir? 7 Α. 8 Q. Gary Development. 9 Α. No. 10 Okay. And were you an inspector in Q. this area since, what, 1983? 11 12 Α. Correct -- well, no, since 1973. 13 Since 1973? Q. 14 Correct. Α. Not under RCRA, then? 15 0. No, sir. 16 Α. Okay. And have you been inspecting 17 Q. under RCRA since what, 1980 or 1981? 18 No, sir. 19 Α. When did you begin doing that? 20 Q. 21 1983. Α. 22 1983. The early '83, late '83 or Q. 23 what part of '83? 24 Α. Mid '83.

Mid '83. But the first time you 0. 1 2 inspected Gary Development under RCRA would 3 have been mid '85? Α. Correct. Was the site inspected by -- the Gary 5 Development site, was it inspected by other inspectors for the Department of Environmental 7 8 Management or Environmental Management Board, 9 State Board of Health, prior to your 10 inspections of '85 under RCRA? 11 Α. No. 12 Q. Who determined within the State 13 agency in 1985 that Gary Development should be 14 inspected under the Resource Conservation and 15 Recovery Act criteria? Was that your decision 16 or was that somebody else's decision? 17 Someone elses. Α. 18 Do you recall who that would have 0. 19 been? 20 No, I don't. Α. Based upon the hierarchy of reporting 21 Q. 22 within the Agency and during the time of 1985, 23 do you have an opinion as to who it probably would have been, who had ordered this site to 24

be inspected? 1 2 A. No, I don't. May I clarify? Q. Sure. 3 A. I'm simply given a computer printout of the facilities I need to inspect by quarter, 5 and I do work out of the LaPorte office. So, 6 7 I'm not in Indianapolis and I'm not privy to a lot of inner office discussions on things like 8 that. 9 Q. So, you get a computer printout, 10 indicating basically your assignment. Is that 11 12 on a monthly basis or --13 Α. Weekly. 14 Weekly basis. And you're not really sure how those items get on the printouts, is 15 16 that what you're saying? Α. I know now, how we're doing it now; 17 18 but at that time I wasn't aware of how they 19 were put on. 20 At that time would be between when 21 and when, '83 to --22 '86. Α. Until '86, into '86? 23 Q.

Yes.

Α.

1	Q. Since you're not sure about how the
2	site came to be inspected, except that you were
3	informed by some type of printout or whatever
4	to go there and inspect it under RCRA, would
5	that also mean that and correct me if I'm
6	wrong but would that also mean that you
7	personally would not know why the State would
8	have not taken any action to have this site
9	declared a RCRA site between 1980 and 1985 or
10	'86?
11	A. Not necessarily, no.

- Q. You're saying you wouldn't have that information?
- A. Oh, I did, once I started my inspection procedures.
 - Q. Okay. And why was that, then?
- A. Could you -- I'm not -- I don't understand.
- Q. Okay. Let me ask it -- I thought your answer would be no, based upon your prior answer. But let me just ask the question and see what your answer is, directly.

Was there any reason, to your knowledge, why the State of Indiana -- whether it's the

1 Environmental Management Board, the predecessor 2 of the present Department of Environmental Management and Solid Waste Management Board ~-3 was there any reason why there was no action filed between November of 1980, in fact, ever in the State of Indiana todate, to declare this site to be a RCRA facility? I could only offer my own opinion, and that would be that there was a lack of 9 10 staffing at the time. O. A lack of staff. Are you familiar 11 with the case that I discussed this morning, 12 13 which is called N-53, where in February of 1983 14 Gary Development and the Department -- or the Environmental Management Board entered into a 15 16 lengthy consent order, an agreement, as to its 17 operations? 18 Α. I read that prior to the inspection 19 in 1985. 20 Okay. So you read that. Would you Q. 21 agree that that's a fairly technical type of 22 document, fairly encompassing on operations of 23 the sites, from your review?

At this time I don't have an opinion.

24

Α.

I haven't reread it before this proceeding. 1 2 Would you agree that it appears, at least in 1983, the State of Indiana had 3 staffing available to work on situations at 5 Gary Development? Α. Possibly from a solid waste aspect, 7 but not from the hazardous waste aspect. Okay. It's the same agency, is it not, in the State of Indiana that does both of 9 10 those items, solid waste and RCRA hazardous 11 waste, correct? 12 Α. Correct. 13 It's presently the same Commissioner, the Department of Environmental Management? 14 Correct. 15 Okay. And is it correct that the 16 17 Indiana Solid Waste Management Board handles both issues? 18 19 Α. I believe so. 20 Q. Okay. There's nobody -- RCRA waste 21 and solid waste are handled by that Board and 22 not by somebody else or by the Air Board or 23 Water Pollution Control Board, correct? 24 I believe so, but I'm not absolutely Α.

1 sure.

- Q. Would you agree that if the site, if Gary Development's site is not a RCRA site, then it need not comply with any of the items which you have discussed in connection with Exhibit Number Nine, your inspection report?
- A. I believe that it still would be required -- well, if it wasn't accepting hazardous waste, it wouldn't have to have the special waste approvals. I believe I could answer yes to that question.
- Q. Okay. So all these things that you went through on the citations wouldn't apply, if it's not a RCRA facility? These are just RCRA facilities?
 - A. Basically, yes.
- Q. We were discussing -- I think you say you saw a sheen on water, maybe this was in a leachate pond, some type of sheen.
 - A. Correct.
- Q. Have you ever, in your observations of doing inspections since the 70's for various purposes, have you ever seen sheen on water caused by such things like soot from diesel

1	engines, which are releasing hydrocarbons into					
2	the atmosphere? Have you ever noticed that					
3	occurring?					
4	A. I could have. I'm not aware of it.					
5	Q. What kind of equipment does Gary					
6	Development use?					
7	A. Craning equipment.					
8	Q. Mainly diesel equipment?					
9	A. I couldn't tell you.					
10	Q. Have you ever noticed sheens on water					
11	waves caused in different parts of the year by					
12	the decay of vegetation, such as leaves?					
13	A. It could, possibly, yes.					
14	Q. An employee with the State in the					
15	Environmental, what's called Agency, have you					
16	ever known an employee by the name of Rob					
17	Downey, a geologist?					
18	A. Yes.					
19	Q. Staff. Have you ever worked with					
2 0	him?					
21	A. I can't recall ever going on any					
22	projects with him.					
23	Q. Did you ever hear, as part of your					
2.4	ich with the Agency that Mr. Downey had					

inspected a facility, whatever, perhaps 1 2 Northside Landfill or some facility in Indiana, and thought something was leachate and as a geologist; and it turned out he tested it, and it wasn't leachate at all? 5 6 MR. RADELL: I think we're well beyond the scope of the direct 7 examination now. We're discussing the facts of other cases. 9 THE COURT: Well, I don't think 10 so. I remember distinctly saying to 11 12 Mr. Krebs that he could pursue the 13 leachate matter on cross-examination. 14 Now, you raised it on direct; and 15 it's perfectly reasonable for counsel 16 to explore the subject. THE WITNESS: 17 18 Α. No. MR. KREBS: 19 20 Q. I would call your attention to one of 21 the exhibits that have been sponsored into 22 evidence, specifically -- if I can find the 23 right one -- the memorandum of July 29th, 1985, 24 which I believe is Number 11. Do you have

1	that?
2	
3	
4	would
5	discu
6	you'v
7	that?
8	
9	(
10	

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

A. Yes.

- Q. Turn to the second page, if you would, third paragraph. You have a sentence discussing this leachate collection pond that you've previously testified to. Did you find that?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. As being discolored?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And it says here that, after you mention that, that it's discolored, that we asked Mr. Hagen if that liquid had been analyzed, and he stated that it had not been sampled. Is that a true statement?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And also -- I think you've already testified that you didn't take any sample?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. No one with you, to your knowledge, took any sample?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. The first paragraph -- I'll try to hit several items on this document, even though

they may not be totally related; so we don't 1 2 have to switch back and forth through the 3 documents, if possible. The first paragraph, 4 you state on the second line, Mr. Hagen had been informed by an EPA attorney that Gary 5 Development did not have interim status. Did 6 he tell you what attorney had told him that? 7 He possibly did, but I don't recall a 9 name. 10 Q. Okay. Back to the third paragraph, it says a complaint -- well, let me read it --11 12 a complaint would have to be filed and the 13 complaint would ask for a formal closure of the 14 facility. In connection with your statement 15 there, who was going to file this complaint 16 that you're talking about, EPA or the State of 17 Indiana? That -- let me clarify that. That 18 Α. 19 was not my statement. 20 Q. Okay. Well, whose statement is it? That's Mr. Russell's. 21

Mr. Russell's statement. Okay, so

Mr. Russell was wanting to file a complaint?

If I might further clarify,

22

23

2.4

Α.

1	Mr. Russell at that time was the Section Chief
2	for our Enforcement Section. He had all the
3	enforcement action
4	Q. For the State?
5	A for Hazardous Waste Management
6	Branch.
7	Q. For the State of Indiana?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. Okay. Okay, well, who was he going
10	to file a complaint with, the Environmental
11	Management Board?
12	A. At that time he did not indicate
13	either way.
14	Q. Okay. The next paragraph, it says,
15	"I will prepare an enforcement referral."
16	Would that be his statement also, Mr. Russell's
17	statement?
18	A. No, that is mine.
19	Q. Okay. That's your statement?
2 0	A. Yes.
21	Q. Who did you prepare the enforcement
22	referral to? Did you send it to Ralph Pickard
23	or who did you send it to?
24	A. No, to our Enforcement Section.

1	Q. Which would be who at that time?				
2	A. Mr. Russell was the Section Chief,				
3	and he took that case. He handled that case				
4	himself.				
5	Q. Okay. So, but you're the one that				
6	prepared the referral?				
7	A. To him.				
8	Q. Gave it to Mr. Russell?				
9	A. Yes.				
10	Q. And what did he do with it?				
11	A. I believe he added some additional				
12	information and forwarded it to EPA through				
13	Mr. Doyle's signature.				
14	Q. Through Mr. Doyle?				
15	A. Yes.				
16	Q. He didn't send it to Mr. Pickard, the				
17	Technical Secretary of the Indiana Environment-				
18	al Management Board?				
19	A. There very well might be a review				
20	process that the Enforcement Section goes				
21	through; but since I don't work there, I'm not				
22	familiar with it.				
23	Q. The first page of this document, the				
24	last paragraph, the one that has the brackets				

around it, is this your statement or is this somebody else's statement, this portion of the memorandum (indicating)?

A. That is mine.

- Q. Okay. Now, you indicate the final area of importance discovered during the filed audit is the existence of an Environmental Management Board complaint, Cause Number N-146. Okay, what do you mean by that? What kind of complaint, a complaint that's a complaint against Gary Development?
 - A. Correct.
- Q. So, is it your opinion that N-146 was an enforcement type of action by the Indiana Environmental Management Board against Gary Development?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And the second line says this document -- now, you're talking about this complaint, is that what you mean?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. -- reveals the solid waste history of Gary Development Landfill and the problems and violations that are yet to be resolved. That's

1	your	state	ement	also?
2		Α.	Corre	ect.

MR. KREBS: I need to look for a document, Your Honor, that will just take me a minute here.

Q. Mr. Warner, I'd like to hand you a document which is entitled Recommended Findings of Facts/Conclusions of Law and Order of the Administrative Law Judge, in Cause Number N-146; entitled Gary Development Company, Inc., Petitioner, versus Indiana Department of Environmental Management, Respondent. Have you ever seen that document before, issued by Judge Garrettson of the Environmental Management Board in September of 1986?

- A. No, I have not.
- Q. I suppose the answer is gonna be no to this. But are you aware that the Cause Number N-146, that you've referenced in your memorandum was an enforcement action, was not at all an enforcement action by the State against Gary, but in fact was a case by which Gary was suing the State?
 - A. No.

iewing

, what had

1	Q. Were you ever aware, in reviewing
2	your records and doing your audit, which you
3	indicated you were doing and found some
4	complaint, that in Cause Number N-146, what ha
5	happened was the State of Indiana had revoked
6	Gary's authority to dispose of certain what
7	they call special waste, including the waste
8	involved in this case of the steel company,
9	Jones and Laughlin; and Gary had appealed,
10	timely appealed those decisions?
11	A. No.
12	Q. You weren't aware of that?
13	A. No.
14	Q. Why did you think Cause Number N-146
15	was an enforcement action?
16	A. Just from the reading of the
17	document.
18	Q. And you think you read something
19	called a complaint, is that right?
2 0	A. Correct.
21	Q. You indicate in there, in that same
2 2	paragraph, that second line, that after you
2 3	talked about N-146, that that document

whatever you looked at -- discussed problems

and violations that are yet to be resolved at 1 2 the site. In connection with that statement -if I can find the document -- well, let me ask 3 you this. Were you ever aware that between September 5 of 1984 and November of 1985 the State of 6 7 Indiana, Department of Environmental Management, now previously called the Board of 9 Health Environmental Management Board, inspected Gary's facility on 21 occasions 10 during that time frame and rated them 11 12 acceptable 90 percent of the time? No, I'm not. 13 Α. 14

Did you ever inspect facilities yourself, fill out the inspection forms, where you inspected the facility under the solid waste management type of regulations?

> Α. No.

> > MR. KREBS: If I can have a moment, I think I'm about finished up. I'm just checking my notes, Your Honor.

0. The waste that has been alleged in this case to be RCRA waste disposed of at Gary

18

15

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

Development's facility -- I think there are 1 three different companies, USS Lead, Jones and 2 Laughlin, I think it's called LTV Steel or 3 whatever it is now, and American chemical -- do 4 you know where on the 62 acres of the facility 5 that waste was disposed of, allegedly disposed 6 of? 7 A. I only know where Mr. Hagen indicated 9 the waste had been placed. 10 Okay. And what did he tell you? Q. He simply pointed to an area and he 11 Α. 12 said this is where the waste was placed. 13 0. Okay. Where was that, north, south, 14 east? 15 A. I'd say the northeast side of the 16 fill. 17 Q. Northeast side of the fill? 18 Uh-huh. Α. 19 Would that be up where what's called 20 the Admixture Plant? 21 A. Somewhere up in there, yeah. It's got kind of a factory looking 22 0. 23 building up there --24 Α. Yes.

1	Q produce what they call admixture.
2	So you think it would be in that area?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Is that an area, based upon your
5	inspection of the site, that appears to have
6	been covered with a final type cover for a long
7	period of time?
8	A. At what point in time are you
9	referring to?
10	Q. Well, let's say since at least 1985,
11	when you began inspecting this site?
12	A. I would believe it had been, had fill
13	placed over it, yes.
14	Q. Okay. Is it a hard type of material?
15	Are you familiar with
16	A. What would be your definition of a
17	hard type?
18	Q. Well, explain to me what the material
19	appears to be to you, how about that?
20	A. Some type of a clay and general
21	refuge fill.
22	Q. Have you noticed any disposal in that
23	particular area, since your inspections
2 4	beginning in 1985 todate?

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. In the northeast corner?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. How close to the Admixture Plant?
5	A. Approximately on the 27th of
6	August, we were just there. They are not
7	working in that specific area; they were
8	working more to the west. So that would be 600
9	yards or so, approximately. They're not
10	working presently at the area that Mr. Hagen
11	indicated in 1985.
12	Q. The area where that waste was
13	allegedly disposed of?
14	A. Correct.
15	Q. So the area you've seen, where waste
16	has been disposed of since '85, would be
17	approximately 600 yards away from the area
18	where he described this waste had been
19	disposed?
20	A. That is where they are actively
21	filling as of August 27th.
22	Q. Okay. Would that be 600 yards to
23	what direction, the west?
24	A. It would be to the west.

Do you have Exhibit 17? 1 Q. Α. Yes. 3 The last paragraph says, "In light of Q. the position of Mr. Hagen, regarding GDCI, my 4 5 only action available is to resubmit the same enforcement referral used for the June 17th, 6 7 1985 inspection." Is this your statement, Mr. Russell's statement or Mr. Hunt's 9 statement? 10 Α. That's mine. 11 And who did you resubmit the enforcement referral to? 12 13 Mr. Russell. Α. And what did he do with it? 14 Ο. I believe he forwarded it to 15 Region V, U. S. EPA. 16 17 Mr. Warner, I have here a letter Q. 18 dated September 13th, 1983, from Ralph C. Pickard, Technical Secretary of the Indiana 19 20 Environmental Management Board, to the 21 Honorable Linley E. Pearson, Attorney General 22 in the State of Indiana, regarding possible 23 enforcement action against Gary Development.

Were you ever aware of this occurring?

2.4

MR. RADELL: May I see a copy of 1 2 that letter, please? MR. KREBS: Yeah. I'll give it 3 to you as soon as I can. That's the only one I have. I'm not offering 5 it. He may not even be familiar with 6 7 it. 8 THE WITNESS: I don't believe I've ever seen this 9 Α. document. 10 11 MR. KREBS: 12 Okay. Would it be correct, then, you 13 wouldn't be aware of any possible enforcement 14 action by the Indiana Environmental Management 15 Board against Gary Development in 1983? 16 Α. Not necessarily, no. 17 Do you know who Mr. Pickard is? Q. 18 Α. Presently, yes. 19 Q. Okay. He was a Technical Secretary. 20 Α. 21 In that position, was he the Chief Q. 22 Operating Officer at that time of the 23 Environmental Agency in the State of Indiana? 24 Α. Yes.

1	Q. Okay. And he reported directly to
2	the full Board?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q. Environmental Board?
5	A. Correct.
6	Q. Do you know who Mr. Pearson is?
7	A. Yes, I do.
8	Q. Is he the Chief Law Enforcement
9	Officer in the State of Indiana?
10	A. Yes, he is.
11	Q. Do you know whether or not the State
12	of Indiana, by the Chief Law Enforcement
13	Officer or the Attorney General, ever brought
14	any enforcement action in 1983, '84, '85,'86
15	against Gary Development, to your knowledge?
16	A. Not to my knowledge, no.
17	Q. Would you be surprised if they never
18	did bring any enforcement action against Gary
19	Development for anything during those years?
20	A. Could you qualify that? I don't
21	understand.
22	Q. Would it surprise you would it
23	surprise you if there would be evidence put in
24	this case that never, 1983, '84, '85, '86, '87,

has the Attorney General's Office of the State 1 2 of Indiana brought enforcement action against Gary Development Company? 3 MR. RADELL: Your Honor, I don't see why it's important, Mr. Warner's emotional reaction to this. 6 Ιf 7 Mr. Krebs wants to ask whether an enforcement action has been taken, why doesn't he just ask that, without 9 asking for the witness' personal 10 11 response to what may or may not have 12 happened. 13 THE COURT: I think that appears 14 to be a standard question, would you 15 be surprised if. MR. KREBS: It's a hypothetical 16 17 question, based upon evidence I'm 18 going --MR. RADELL: Which entails his 19 20 reaction to something within the 21 enforcement construction of this 22 Agency. THE COURT: Well, you're 23 overruled, Mr. Radell. I'll allow 24

it. 1 2. THE WITNESS: Well, from what aspect? Could you just clarify that 3 for me? 4 MR. KREBS: 5 6 0. Well, you indicated in a memorandum that you thought N-146 was an enforcement 7 action against Gary Development; and my 8 question is, I guess, would you be surprised to 9 find out that there had been no enforcement 10 actions against Gary Development, '83, '84,'85, 11 '86, '87? 12 MR. RADELL: Your Honor, he 13 14 indicates in his memo the existence of an Environmental Management Board 15 16 complaint, Cause Number N-146. He 17 does not say that the complaint is 18 against Gary Development Company or that it was brought by either ISBH or 19 IDEM. So I think the question is 20 21 misleading. 22 THE WITNESS:

If I may further clarify --Α.

23

24

MR. KREBS: Okay, it's cross-

1		examination
2		THE COURT: Now, just a moment.
3		The witness hasn't finished his
4		answer, and he may add to it. I
5		think the question is proper.
6		THE WITNESS:
7	A .	I would be surprised.
8	1	THE COURT: Are you finished?
9		THE WITNESS:
10	Α.	In my own personal opinion, I would be
11		surprised if the State of Indiana had not
12		brought any action against Gary Development.
13		MR. KREBS: Okay. I have no
14		further cross-examination questions.
15		Thank you, Your Honor.
16		THE COURT: Redirect.
17		REDIRECT EXAMINATIÔN
18		BY MR. RADELL
19		Q. You indicated that you would be
20		surprised if the State of Indiana did not bring
21		any action. Amongst those actions which would
22		or would not surprise you, would the referral
23		of the matter to U. S. EPA for enforcement be
24		one of those actions which the State of Indiana

22

23

24

Not from the hazardous waste standpoint. I don't believe there was a lot of work done on the facility, as far as hazardous So, you're saying that the State of Indiana would not refer this matter to U. S. EPA for enforcement for hazardous waste? Yes, it would. Okay. Regarding your review of the documents from USS Lead and how you said that you have not seen any manifest from USS Lead, saying that they shipped waste to Gary Development Company, have you reviewed all of USS Lead's documents concerning hazardous No, I have not. Is it possible that such documents maybe exist, but you just haven't seen them? You mentioned some sort of like cap or cover that was over the area where the waste from Jones and Laughlin Steel had been buried,

or at least was pointed out to you by Mr.

1 | Hagen; did it not?

- A. At the time it was characterized as waste from American Chemical Services.
- Q. Oh, I see. Did -- are there, in general, regulations, Indiana State Regulations which describe the way that these such caps over substances that may be hazardous waste are supposed to be constructed?
 - A. Yes, there are.
- Q. In your inspections, have you ever seen any reports or any documentation that this cap does meet those RCRA regulations?
 - A. No, I have not.
- Q. Okay. We've heard a lot about leachate today. You know, we're a little unclear as to the definition, whether or not it is some sort of scientific definition, based upon chemical analysis. Based upon your understanding of the Indiana regulations, does it define leachate in these specific terms?
 - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. How does it define leachate? Does leachate have to -- in order to be leachate, does a liquid have to contain certain chemical

1	parameters	?
2	A. 1	Not necessarily, no.
3	Q •	So, then, what makes it leachate?
4	Α.	If it's come in contact with
5	hazardous	waste.
6	Q .	And it has leached through it?
7	Α.	Yes.
8	Q.	So, that possibly even pure water can
9	be leachate	e, if it has leached through
10	hazardous	waste?
11	Α.	Correct.
12	Q •	Okay. Thank you.
13		THE COURT: I believe I have a
14		statutory citation here. I'm looking
15		at one version of the rules provided,
16	,	where it's I show the witness
17	,	Title 320 of the Indiana Environment-
18		al Management Board Regulations.
19		(Tendered).
20		MR. RADELL: Is that from the
21	ļ	May 1st, 1987 regulations, Your
22		Honor?
23		THE COURT: No, this must be
24		something else. Here's the May it

1	should be in the May 1st?
2	MR. RADELL: Yes, it is, Your
3	Honor, on page 1568.
4	MR. KREBS: I'm sorry, could you
5	give me the page
6	MR. RADELL: We're looking at
7	the Indiana State Regulations.
8	MR. KREBS: 320 or 330.
9	MR. RADELL: 320, the hazardous
10	waste ones.
11	MR. KREBS: And which ones?
12	MR. RADELL: 330 IAC 4.1-1-7,
13	the definition of leachate.
14	THE COURT: Okay, that's the
15	cite?
16	MR. RADELL: Yes.
17	THE COURT: Any further
18	questions?
19	MR. RADELL: No, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Any recross?
21	MR. KREBS: Very brief, Your
22	Honor.
23	RECROSS EXAMINATION
24	BY MR. KREBS

24

You've indicated that you didn't know of any proof that the cover material in the northeast area of the Gary Development's facility met regulations. Do you know of any proof that the cover material on that area does not meet regulations?

Α. No.

MR. KREBS: That's all the questions I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Krebs. Thank you, Mr. Warner, you're excused.

MR. RADELL: Your Honor, before we call our next witness, I would like to ask approximately the timing you envision for the proceedings today? I have a business appointment in Chicago at 6:30 and would like to, if possible -- I thought we would start on time today, and so I made this other appointment at 6:30. And if possible, I would like the proceedings today to end by 5:00. I'm prepared to stay as late tomorrow

or Friday as necessary, to compensate for this.

THE COURT: And we all though we would start on time today. We will certainly go to 5:00. I would have gone a little bit longer. Can you get to Chicago in an hour and a half?

MR. KREBS: It's tight, but it can be done.

THE COURT: I'd like to find out how you do that. Yes, we'll end at 5:00 or shortly thereafter. But tomorrow night, if it appears that we can finish this proceeding, assuming we go tomorrow and assuming we come somewhere near finishing it, we will stay late, in order to do that. If it looks like we can't possibly conclude, there's no sense in our keeping everybody here tomorrow in order to do it. So, we'll see how the days go; and we'll end in a couple of hours, yes.

(Proceedings Recessed and Continued)

NOTES

Jonathan P.

1	MR. RADELL: Complainant calls
2	Jonathan Cooper to the stand.
3	(Witness summoned and sworn by Reporter)
4	JONATHAN COOPER,
5	having been first duly sworn, was examined and
6	testified as follows:
7	DIRECT EXAMINATION
8	BY MR. RADELL
9	Q. Could you please state your name for
10	the record.
11	A. My name is Jonathan P. Cooper.
12	Q. And could you provide your business
13	address?
14	A. My business address is 230 South
15	Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
16	Q. Where are you employed, Mr. Cooper?
17	A. I'm employed in the Waste Management
18	Division of U. S. EPA, Region V, in the RCRA
19	Enforcement Section.
2 0	Q. How long have you been employed in
21	the RCRA Enforcement Section?
22	A. Two years this month.
23	Q. And is that how long you've been
24	employed by U. S. EPA?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. You said that you work in the RCRA Enforcement Section. Could you briefly describe for us what your duties are?
- A. I've been assigned about between 22 and 25 cases of facilities which I monitor, anything that comes on these facilities regarding groundwater monitoring, inspections of groundwater monitoring, financial information and other inspections, just to generate inspections. Anything that comes in, goes through my supervisor and comes across my desks; it is filed. And so I have a pretty good idea of what comes in on all the facilities.
- Q. Why do you monitor them, I mean, if you're in the Enforcement Section for the purposes of Agency enforcement action?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. So --
- A. If it comes to that, yes, we're aware of what's going on at sites.
- Q. Okay. Where were you employed, before you were employed by U. S. EPA?

1 I worked for a geo-technical firm in La Fox, Illinois. 2 How long were you employed there? 3 Q. Six months. Α. And in what capacity? 5 Q. I would go to sites where they were 6 Α. 7 doing construction on the roads or buildings and would use nuclear density gauges and 8 9 penetrometers to test either the compaction of the soil or the conditions of the soil for 10 11 bearing capacity purposes for the construction 12 that's being done. 13 Do you have an undergraduate degree? Yes, I do. 14 Α. 15 And where did you get your undergraduate degree? 16 17 I have an undergraduate degree and a Bachelorate of Science in Geology from Wheaton 18 College in Illinois. 19 20 And when did you get that? 0. 21 1971. Α. 22 Have you done any graduate studies? Q. Yes, I have. 23. Α.

And what have they been?

24

Q.

1	A. In geology, as well, I have a Masters
2	Degree in Geology from Northern Illinois
3	University.
4	Q. And when did you get that?
5	A. In 1984.
6	Q. Okay. Do you belong in any
7	professional associations?
8	A. Yes, the Geological Society of
9	America.
10	Q. Okay. Have you had any training
11	since your graduate studies, which relate to
12	your Geologist or your duties at U. S. EPA?
13	A. I have attended several seminars
14	given at U. S. EPA, specifically in areas like
15	calculations of RCRA penalties, groundwater
16	monitoring at hazardous waste sites,
17	application of the technical enforcement
18	guides' document at hazardous waste sites, for
19	groundwater monitoring purposes, writing of
20	orders, compliance orders, which citations to
21	use and how to use them. Those would be the
22	main types of courses that I have attended.
23	Q. You say you think you have about 22
24	to 25 cases.

1	A. Yes.
2	Q. How many of those have been like
3	active enforcement cases that have resulted in
4	the issuance of a complaint?
5	A. I've been involved in 13, at least 13
6	complaints that have been issued.
7	Q. Have they also
8	A. Ten of those excuse me?
9	Q. No, continue.
10	A. Ten of those would be compliance
11	orders.
12	Q. Administrative orders?
13	A. Civil administrative orders. Three
14	of those have been issued by the Department of
15	Justice.
16	Q. So, those have been civil actions in
17	the Federal Courts?
18	A. Civil action in the Federal Court.
19	Q. Okay. Roughly, how many proposed
20	penalties for these actions have you
21	calculated?
22	A. Ten.
23	Q. Ten for the ten administrative
24	actions?

Yes, and one for civil action. 1 Α. 2 Q. Okay. Have you ever been to the Gary 3 Development Company facility? Α. Yes. 5 And for what purpose? Q. 6 Α. I accompanied Mr. Warner on August 7 27th of this year in an oversight capacity, 8 which is an ongoing part of the RCRA program 9 from the Federal point of view. We are 10 assigned or we are required to oversee the 11 state activities, and one of them is to watch 12 how the inspection is done and comment on the 13 way it's done and keep a record of that. 14Q. Okay. I take it that you are the 15 U. S. EPA, RCRA enforcement staff person 16 assigned to the Gary Development case? 17 Yes, correct. Α. 18 Q. And as such, you are the staff person 19 who maintains the Agency records regarding the 20 technical enforcement aspects of this case? 21 Α. That's right.

22

23

24

Q. Based upon your review of these records, just in your regular course of duties and your visit to Gary Development Company

1	facility, are you fairly familiar with the
2	operations at the Gary Development Company
3	facility?
4	A. Yes, with what I've seen in the
5	records, yes.
6	Q. Okay. Could you just describe,
7	generally, the facility, like how big it is
8	and you know, what they do there.
9	A. I understand that it's a 62-acre site
10	that accepts refuge, which could be described
11	as municipal, industrial and commercial waste.
12	Q. It's 62 acres. Like, roughly, how
13	deep is the landfill part; do you have an idea?
14	A. It's my recollection that the waste
15	may be as far as 60 to 80 feet below the
16	grade I'm not positive to that depth and
17	also it extends somewhat above grade at this
18	point, the surrounding land.
19	Q. So, it's basically a sanitary
20	landfill?
21	A. Yes.
22	Q. Okay. Could you just briefly explain
23	like who's regulated by RCRA, what sort of
24	facilities are regulated by RCRA?

19

20

21

22

23

24

RCRA was designed, basically to use the phrase that's been used several times, to manage hazardous waste, specifically as defined in the RCRA regulations, from the cradle to the And that means that anyone who's generating the waste is subject to it; people that transport the waste are subject to certain regulations; and the treatment and storage and disposal facilities are also subject to certain regulations. Tracking systems are developed, manifest forms are in triplicate or more; copies are used to track the waste that is generated, with the signature of the generating facility, their ID number, signature of who's signing off when the waste was picked up by the transporter, the transporter's address, the transporter's U. S. EPA ID number; their signature, if they've accepted waste; and when it is delivered to a treatment, storage or disposal facility, someone at that facility accepts the waste and signs their name; and copies then are sent back to the generator, so that they know the waste was delivered to the treatment, storage or disposal facility.

this way the waste is tracked from beginning to 1 2 end. 3 Okay. We've heard before that the Q. State of Indiana is an authorized state. 4 5 you know whether they have their Phase I and/or their Phase II authorization? 6 They received Phase I authorization 7 on August 18th, 1980 -- or '82, excuse me. 8 9 Final authorization was granted to the State of 10 Indiana on January 31st, 1986. 11 Does -- as you understand it, does 12 U. S. EPA retain any authority in authorized 13 states? 14 Α. Yes, they do. 15 And what type of authority? 16 The order of authority that we Α. 17 discussed earlier, 3008(a)(2), that we read earlier into the record, and also the oversight 18 19 capacity which I described in my trip with 20 Mr. Warner to the site. 21 Did -- do states routinely or 0. 22 regularly or even ever refer actions to U. S. 23 EPA, even if they're an authorized state, they 24 refer an action to U. S. EPA for enforcement?

Α. It's not uncommon at all, happens all 1 2 the time. Did the State of Indiana refer this 3 Ο. action to U. S. EPA for enforcement, the Gary 5 Development Company? Yes, they did. We received a Α. 7 referral package, sometime in October of 1985, to enforce against the violations for the State 8 9 of Indiana in this case. And you've -- those violations were 10 0. 11 RCRA violations, so they pertained to allegations of violations concerning hazardous 12 13 waste, as opposed to concerning solid waste 14 regulations? 15 Α. Yes. Okay. Does EPA -- well, we mentioned 16 earlier that EPA must notify the State, when it 17 takes an enforcement action in an authorized 18 19 state. Did EPA notify the State of Indiana 20 that we were going to take this enforcement 21 action? 22 Α. Yes. Okay. I would like to show the 23 Q. witness a document which I have marked as 24

Complainant's Exhibit Number 14. (Tendered). 1 2 Is this a copy of the notification which U. S. EPA sent to the State of Indiana 3 4 regarding this action? Yes, it is. Α. 5 6 MR. RADELL: I would like to move the Court to admit this as 7 Exhibit Number 14. THE COURT: Mr. Krebs. 9 MR. KREBS: May I have just a 10 moment. I guess I do have a 11 12 question. I'm not sure of the form 13 of the objection, but I would just 14 like to clarify this. VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. KREBS 16 Mr. Cooper, what's this block thing 17 Q. 18 on the bottom of the letter (indicating)? That's a sign-off of all the 19 20 reviewers, the typist, the author -- myself in 21 this case -- and the unit chief, my supervisor, 22 secretary to my unit chief's supervisor; and, then, finally in this case, the hazardous waste 23

enforcement branch chief's signature, who

signed it. This is taken from a carbon copy of 1 2 the original. The signatures are signed off on the carbon copy, directly below the original. 3 Well, this wouldn't be a carbon copy 5 of the original letter actually sent to and 6 received by, if they proceed with the State of 7 Indiana, would it? Would this be a carbon copy of a copy of the letter in EPA's file? This is a copy of a yellow carbon 9 10 copy. I don't know if that's the correct term. There's no carbons between them -- I guess 11 12 there is, yes, there's carbons between them. 13 This block does not appear on what was sent to 14Indiana; that is for U. S. EPA files, indicating a sign-off procedure that we follow. 15 16 Q. Okay. Now, would it be correct that 17 the letter, any letter going to the State of Indiana would probably have some letterhead on 18 19 the top of it? 20 Α. Yes. 21 It said EPA or something? Q.

Α.

carbons.

22

23

24

MR. RADELL: May I just explain

Sure. It doesn't appear on the

briefly, because this is gonna come 1 2 up on a couple of our exhibits, probably that whenever a document --3 THE COURT: Is this something that you can have the witness 5 explain, so that it is as a formal matter of testimony; otherwise, I'd 7 have to swear you. 9 MR. RADELL: Okay, I'm sorry. 10 MR. KREBS: Then I got a 11 problem. THE WITNESS: 12 13. The letterhead, U. S. EPA official letterhead Α. 14 is on a white sheet of paper. When they print out the final version of the letter, they pick 15 16 up a white sheet of paper with the letterhead on it; they pick up five or six carbon copies 17 without letterheads, and they just put them 18 19 behind and put it into the typewriter; and that's why the carbons don't come out with 20 21 official letterhead. 22 MR. KREBS: This would be a copy of one of those 23 0.

copies of a carbon copy?

	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	б		
	7		
	8		
	9		
1	0		
1	1		
1	2		
1	3		
1	4		
1	5		
1	6		
1	7		
1	8		
1	9		
2	0		
2	1		

22

23

24

A. Carbon copies.

MR. RADELL:

- Q. Does the Agency keep an actual copy of the letterhead letter that is signed off, or does it keep just a back carbon copy such as this, with this whole sign-off chain?
- A. Both of them are kept, or we -- I'm trying to -- I know that this is in the record, the yellow copy is. I can't -- actually, I don't know for sure that the -- except in the case of a complaint. In this case, I don't think there was an original kept with the letterhead.
 - Q. All right.
- A. A complaint always has a signed yellow sheet like this one the carbon copy came from -- or this copy has been made from. But also you keep the original letterhead of the complaint itself.

THE COURT: This is astonishing to me. I didn't know anybody used carbon anymore. I certainly don't.

MR. RADELL: Modern technology hasn't caught up with the Regions

yet, I'm afraid. 1 THE COURT: I won't make any 2 comment about that. 3 MR. KREBS: I have a confession, Your Honor. Our firm uses carbons, 5 too, and I've asked that question many times, why do we still use it. 7 8 THE COURT: In this instance it would be, in my opinion, much better 9 to have this document on the Agency 10 letterhead than to have it -- and 11 12 it's not even straight on the paper 13 here. And I certainly think this 14 chain, remarkable chain of sign-off, including the typist is not -- you're 15 16 saying there's no original copy of this document? 17 MR. RADELL: It is with the 18 19 State of Indiana. This is the only 20 copy that U. S. EPA retains, this 21 back yellow copy, unfortunately. 22 THE WITNESS: The yellow copy is 23 better lined up. Of course, this is

just a copy of the yellow copy. And

1 you'll find that another problem with 2 these yellow copies is that they don't copy very clearly. THE COURT: Is there any objection? 5 MR. KREBS: I have -- I think I 6 7 have one more question. I kind of lost track here. 8 Are you the keeper of the records, 9 Q. 10 who would have custody of these records where this was copied from, or is that somebody else? 11 12 I'm not the keeper of the records; 13 but if I'm working on a case, I pull out the 14 files, every file that's available on that 15 facility. 16 Who copied this document? Q. 17 I imagine I give the copies -- or the 18 files to mark in this case, Mr. Radell probably submitted them for copying for exhibits. 19 20 MR. RADELL: Yes, that's the 21 case. 22 MR. KREBS: We have two 23 objections on the document, both as 24 to authenticity and the document has

not been properly authenticated. 1 There's no certification on it by the keeper of the records or anyone who 3 would have control of the records of the Agency. 5 Secondly, from the testimony this is not the original, it's not a 7 copy of the original document. It's 8 a copy of a copy. Therefore, it's an 9 10 improper document. THE COURT: Well, I don't like 11 12 the way it looks, either; but we've had the witness discuss it quite a 13 bit and I don't -- I don't think I 14 have too much of a problem with it. 15 16 Mr. Radell, anything you want to add to this? 17 18 MR. RADELL: No. 19 THE COURT: I'm going to admit it, even though I wish we had a copy 20 21 of the thing itself, rather than a copy of the yellow carbon. 22 Number 14 is admitted. 23 (Complainant's Exhibit No. 14 Admitted) 24

D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N BY MR. RADELL

2.

- Q. Mr. Cooper, you're aware that parts of the complaint talk about interim status and the fact that Gary Development Company doesn't have interim status. Could you explain what interim status is and how someone gets it.
- A. It's very specific about how a facility has interim status. First of all, one of the requirements of three, one of the requirements is to have submitted a notification of hazardous waste activity by August 18th, 1980.

Secondly, the facility managing hazardous waste is to have been in existence as of November 19, 1980; and as of that date, number three, they should have submitted a Part A of the permit application to U. S. EPA.

- Q. Okay. And what is interim status? What can one do when one has interim status?
- A. The facility that manages hazardous waste that has interim status is, of course, required to handle the waste in a manner described in the regulations, with all of the

training and personnel, all of the records that 1 2 are supposed to be kept, groundwater monitoring. It applies to generators, 3 regulators -- or generators, transporters, treatment storage or disposal facilities. They 5 6 may handle hazardous waste, as long as they 7 have an interim status. So, they may handle the hazardous waste, as long as they have interim status. 9 10 fact, that's how interim status sort of implies that it ends. How does interim status end? 11 12 When the facility receives a finally 13 effective permit from the Agency, whether it's 14 U. S. EPA formally or at this point IDEM, that comes from submittal of Part B application. 15 Those details are worked out between the 16 17 facility and the Agency. 18 Is that the only way that one can --Q. 19 that interim status terminates? Like what if 20 somebody doesn't get the permit or --21 MR. KREBS: I'm sorry, I can't 22 hear the question. 23 MR. RADELL: Is that the only

way that interim status terminates?

.

Does it also terminate for people who
do not get the permits?

MR. KREBS: Thank you.

THE WITNESS:

A. It does terminate for facilities under the hazardous and solid waste amendments of 1984. Facilities handling hazardous waste who did not certify by November 8th, 1985, that they were in compliance with RCRA groundwater monitoring regulations and with financial regulations and have also submitted a Part B application by that date, interim status would end on that date for them; and they would have been required to submit closure -- a closure plan within a specified amount of time.

MR. RADELL:

- Q. Okay. So that facilities -- I'm sorry, did you actually state the date by which they had to submit the Part B application and the certification? What is that date?
 - A. November 8th, 1985.
- Q. All right. So, facilities who do not submit the Part B and the certification of groundwater monitoring or financial assessment

must close -- submit a closure plan by November 1 2 11th, 1985? That's November 8th, 1985. 3 Α. November 8th. Does that requirement 0. 4 apply to facilities that never attained interim 5 status but should have? 6 7 Α. Yes. Based upon your review of the files for this case, have you ever seen a 9 10 notification of hazardous waste activity form, submitted to either U. S. EPA or the State of 11 12 Indiana, by Gary Development Company? 13 Α. No, I have not. 14 Q. Does EPA ever seek to verify whether or not a facility has submitted such a 15 16 notification, like by telephone or letter? 17 Α. Occasionally. 18 Are you aware of any communications Q. between EPA and Gary Development Company 19 20 regarding their submission of a notification? 21 Α. Yes. 22 Do you recognize this letter? 23 (Tendered.) 24 Α. Yes.

1	Q. Could you identify it for us?
2	A. This is a copy of a letter from
3	Richard Shandross, State Implementation Officer
4	of EPA, to Mr. Bruce Palin at the Indiana State
5	Board of Health, dated June 10th, 1982.
6	Q. Could you summarize the last
7	paragraph of this letter, after you've had time
8	to review it?
9	MR. KREBS: Well, I'm gonna
10	object to the summarization before
11	it's offered.
12	THE COURT: Yes, may we have the
13	offer, at least, first.
14	MR. RADELL: All right. I would
15	like to offer this document, which I
16	have identified as Complainant's
17	Exhibit Number 28, into evidence.
18	MR. KREBS: If I could have just
19	a moment. I'm not sure I have an
20	objection.
21	MR. RADELL: I would like to add
2 2	that we're not introducing this as an
23	admission by Gary Development Company
2 4	that they did not have the

notification in, but just merely as 1 correspon- dence which shows that EPA 2 has spoken with Gary Development 3 Company and informed them that it is EPA's opinion that they should have 5 sub- mitted an application. 7 MR. KREBS: Okay. I'm sorry. You're offering this not as to any 9 admissions on behalf Gary Development, but as evidence that EPA held 10 11 the opinion that this form should 12 have been submitted? MR. RADELL: And that we so 13 14 notified -- or we so communicated that fact to Gary Development. 15 16 MR. KREBS: To somebody for 17 Gary? 18 MR. RADELL: Yes. 19 MR. KREBS: Is that the extent 20 of why you're offering the document? 21 MR. RADELL: Basically. But, 22 then, I am also offering it to show 23 that it is possible to get a U. S. 24 EPA identification number by

submitting a Part A, instead of --1 2 that you don't have to submit a notification form to get an EPA identification number; that EPA also gives those numbers to Part A, to 5 people that submit Part A, because 7 that has been brought up elsewhere. MR. KREBS: Based upon those limitations on the offer, we have no 9 10 objection to 28. 11 THE COURT: Number 28 is 12 received. 13 (Plaintiff's Exhibit No. 28 is Admitted) 14 MR. RADELL: 15 Mr. Cooper, could you just briefly describe the last paragraph of that letter, 16 17 with regards to any communications EPA had with 18 Gary Development Company about the 19 notification? 20 Α. There are two points in that regard. 21 First of all, Gary Development's attorney at 22 this time, Mr. Hiestand, indicated, quote, that 23 the initial one-page notification form which 24 told of the corporation's interest in being a

permitted site was misfiled, unquote. It doesn't state where it was misfiled, but it just is left rather vaguely stated.

The second point here, if I may point out, is that someone at U. S. EPA received a call from Mr. Hagen, the site operator, on September 11th, 1980, in which he told them he had not received a copy of the notification form as yet.

- Q. So, this letter sets forth U. S. EPA's position that the notification form had not been submitted in a timely fashion?
- A. Yes. So, we're talking about three weeks or so after the timely notification should have been submitted, if it were timely, on August the 18th, 1980.
- Q. Okay. Concerning a U. S. EPA identification number and the assignment of such a number to a facility, is the fact that a facility has an EPA identification number proof that it submitted a notification?
- A. Apparently not, judging on the second and the third paragraph. Of course, the normal procedure at that time was to have submitted a

1	notification, initially, two or three months
2	earlier. In this case, according to this
3	document, determination was made when this
4	letter was written that the number was issued
5	with the filing of the Part A.
6	Q. Okay. All right, thank you.
7	I'm showing the witness what I have marked
8	as Complainant's Exhibit Number One.
9	(Tendered.)
10	John, do you recognize that document?
11	A. Yes. This is the Part A submitted by
12	Gary Development to U. S. EPA.
13	Q. What is the date on this document?
14	A. It is signed by a Mr. Hagen, November
15	18th, 1980.
16	MR. RADELL: I would like to
17	move to admit this document into
18	evidence.
19	THE COURT: Mr. Krebs.
20	MR. KREBS: May I have just a
21	moment, so that I can show this to my
22	client.
23	No objection.
24	THE COURT: Number one is

1	received.
2	(Complainant's Exhibit No. One Admitted)
3	MR. RADELL:
4	Q. Mr. Cooper, could you please tell me
5	what sort of activity this application is
6	applying for?
7	A. The process code indicates that it
8	refers to disposal in a landfill disposal of
9	hazardous waste in landfill.
10	Q. Does it say what hazardous waste?
11	A. Yes, if you turn over three pages.
12	Q. And I see those hazardous waste are
13	F006, K087, F005 and F003; is that correct?
14	A. That's correct.
15	Q. What is the waste referred to on line
16	five?
17	A. Calcium sulphate is the way it's
18	worded on this Part A, from and then you see
19	U. S. EPA ID number associated with USS Lead.
20	Q. How do you know that's the ID number
21	for USS Lead?
22	A. Comparing the ID number from the
23	manifest from USS Lead.
24	Q. Okay. So, based upon this submission

November 18th, 1980, which was of course before 2 3 the November 19th, 1980, the deadline that you had earlier referred to -- and the facility, was the facility obviously in existence on 5 November 19th, 1980? 6 7 Α. Yes. So, did the facility meet the three criteria for having interim status, based upon 9 10 your review of the facility records? 11 No, it did not, based on not having 12 submitted a notification of hazardous waste 13 activity. 14 Okay. And previously you testified Q. that even facilities without interim status 15 16 must close, if they have not submitted the Part 17 B, the groundwater monitoring certification and 18 financial assurance certifications by November 19 8th, 1985; is that correct? 20 Α. Yes, if they managed hazardous waste. 21 Okay. Did the Agency ever notify Q. 22 Gary Development Company that Gary Development 23 Company did not have interim status?

Yes, it did.

Α.

of this Part A -- which as you said was

1

24

1	Q. I'm showing to the witness a document
2	that I have marked as Complainant's Exhibit
3	Number Two. (Tendered). Could you briefly
4	describe this letter or what it is, what the
5	document is?
6	MR. KREBS: Again, I'm going to
7	have to object to the description
8	well, you're just gonna identify it
9	at this point?
10	MR. RADELL: Yeah.
11	MR. KREBS: You said describe.
12	MR. RADELL: Yeah, to identify
13	it.
14	THE COURT: It's not a very good
15	copy.
16	THE WITNESS:
17	A. That is copy of the carbon of a
18	letter sent from William Miner, Chief of
19	Technical Programs Compliance Section, to Mr.
20	Hagen of Gary Development, on June 18th, 1982.
21	MR. RADELL: I would like to
22	move to admit this document into
23	evidence.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Radell

MR. RADELL: I apologize for the quality of the copy, Your Honor; but I personally tried to copy the copy several times, and this was the sharpest that I could get the copy to come out.

THE COURT: You know the problem is we can't read some of the numbers; and the fourth line, for example, starting with the word "Agency" and, paren, U. S. EPA, I guess, and "form" something. Now, I can't make that out; and unless we can get a copy in which everything is legible, I'll have some reservations with it.

Mr. Krebs, any objection to this?

MR. KREBS: I have the same concern. It might appear that someone has written and added on missing parts of letters. I'm not sure if that's true, but I would have to see the original on it. But there's G's that appear to be written, rather than typed, that type

of thing. Like in the second 1 paragraph, third line, the word "Agency", looks like someone has put 3 the Y, the end of the Y on the Y. 4 The same thing with the first line of 5 6 the next paragraph. It appears that the G and the E have been added. 7 THE COURT: Well, that might 8 have helped my copy. I really --9 MR. KREBS: Somebody has written 10 11 on mine. 12 THE COURT: I'm going to say 13 here that I'll hear the purpose of 14 the offer, but we're going to have to have something better than this. 15 MR. RADELL: If Mr. Cooper, who 16 17 has read the original, the original 18 yellow copy of the letter, can 19 demonstrate that he is able -- you 20 know, based upon his review of the 21 yellow copy, and he can read this in, 22 you know, the way that the yellow should have read. 23 24 . THE COURT: Why don't we get the

yellow copy. This matter is now in litigation. It seems to me that if anybody is going to get stuck with an illegible copy, it should be Agency files and not the Court files.

MR. RADELL: All right.

THE COURT: Now, I've seen enough of this; and just from my review of it, some parts of that is not legible; and I don't think we should have it.

What's the purpose of the offer, in the first place?

MR. RADELL: The purpose is just to show that we -- that the Agency has notified Gary Development Company that it is the Agency's advisory opinion that the facility does not have interim status; and that without such interim status or a final Federal RCRA Permit, the facility is operating as a hazardous waste management facility in violation of RCRA.

THE COURT: Well, you might find 1 2 that evidence someplace else, perhaps even with this witness. If you want 3 this document in, get the original. You're going to Chicago tonight; you 5 might even be passing near 230 South 7 Dearborn. Mr. Cooper, you recognize this document? Have you seen the original? 10 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have. 11 The form that's on there is 8700-12, 12 which is the form that's filed, the 13 14 notification of hazardous waste activity. 15 THE COURT: Well, I think if you 16 17 want it into evidence, you should bring it in here. We'll take a look 18 19 at it when you get it. 20 MR. RADELL: 21 Q. But, Mr. Cooper, it is your testimony 22 that U. S. EPA did send Gary Development 23 Company a letter, advising them that they did 24 not have interim status; because they did not

submit a timely notification form?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, there's a small pause here; and I want to bring up this point. I have five people subpoenaed for tomorrow, starting at 9:00 o'clock. I'm not sure what to do at this point, because those people are probably all going to arrive here beginning at 9:00 o'clock. I think there's one person subpoenaed for 9:00, one at 10:00, and three for 1:00 o'clock. The three for 1:00 o'clock are arriving from Indianapolis. The other two in the morning are from around this area. I just wanted to kind of raise that as to point of order. I'm not sure whether I should call those people and try to reschedule them; or whether we should have them -- it's kind of -- it's not that I mean to blame anybody, it's

2.4

1	because, you know, we started late.
2	Anytime you have subpoenas issued,
3	you never know exactly when you need
4	people, anyway, it's just a guess.
5	It's resulting in more than a guess.
6	My guess has been totally wrong,
7	because of not being able to start
8	this morning. Would you have any
9	suggestions on
10	THE COURT: All right. I think
11	it's two for 9:00 o'clock and three
12	for 1:00 tomorrow.
13	MR. KREBS: Is it two for 9:00?
14	I'm sorry, I thought it was 9:00 and
15	10:00.
16	THE COURT: As I looked at the
17	subpoenas, that's what I saw. I
18	think it would depend upon whether we
19	finish the Government's case tonight.
2 0	I'm hoping we will, before we
21	adjourn.
22	MR. KREBS: Based upon the
23	number of documents up there
24	THE COURT: Maybe those are all

copies.

MR. RADELL: Some of them are.

THE COURT: I don't think we can answer that question, until we at least come to the end of today.

Let's talk about it again in another hour.

MR. KREBS: My only concern was is I don't believe I have any of these peoples' home phone numbers, and I'm not sure I can get ahold of them after 5:00.

THE COURT: Let's see. Are there three for 1:00 o'clock, also coming from Indianapolis?

MR. KREBS: Yeah. Those three I can get ahold of, because I have -they are employees of the State of
Indiana, and I have the home phone
number of the Deputy Attorney
General, who is their counsel. So I can get ahold of them. But the two in the morning are individuals with private businesses, and I doubt very

seriously that I would be able to call them at home. I mean, it would just be by chance, because I don't even know where they live. I don't even know what direction to look in.

THE COURT: Well, assuming we finish the Government's case today or early tomorrow, you're going to want these people tomorrow morning?

MR. KREBS: Right.

THE COURT: So, at most, any telephone call you make at this moment would tell them that maybe we don't need you at 9:00, but we're not sure about that; we'll need you sometime in the morning. I'm not sure how much you can tell them.

MR. KREBS: Probably nothing. Okay.

THE COURT: If you want to take a brief recess and go get their home numbers, in case we know more about it tonight, I'll be happy to permit that. Would that be helpful to you?

1	MR. KREBS: I think it would.
2	I'm just always concerned when you
3	subpoena people and they have to wait
4	around in the day and don't testify
5	or something of that nature.
6	THE COURT: Let's just see if
7	you can reach them this evening, and
8	perhaps later we'll know a little
9	more about it.
10	MR. KREBS: Okay. Thank you.
11	THE COURT: We'll take 10
12	minutes right now.
13	(Proceedings Recessed and Continued)
14	THE COURT: On the record.
15	Mr. Krebs.
16	MR. KREBS: Yes, I have just
17	to report back, I was able to reach
18	one of the two individuals. The one,
19	there was no answer, his line at
20	work. It may be that they leave at
21	4:00 o'clock at his office, at least
22	part of his office, maybe. But I did
23	contact one; he gave me his home
24	phone number, so I will be able to

get in touch with at least one of the 1 two individuals for the morning. 2 THE COURT: Continue, 4 Mr. Radell. MR. RADELL: 5 Mr. Cooper, did either U. S. EPA or 6 0. 7 the State of Indiana ever notify Gary Development Company that they ought to send in 8 a Part B application? 9 Yes, they did. 10 Α. 11 MR. RADELL: Okay. Since this 12 document is illegible and I don't 13 want to subject the Court to having 14 to make a case-by-case determination 15 on the legibility or illegibility of 16 each document, I'm just going to use it to refresh my witness' memory. 17 18 MR. KREBS: I just noted here that we admitted in paragraph 11 that 19 20 we were given a notice of the Part B application and didn't send it in. 21 22 THE COURT: Yes, I think I did hear that. 23 MR. RADELL: All right. 24

MR. KREBS: That's our Number 1 2 Nine. It says Gary admits the allegations contained in Number 11. 3 MR. RADELL: I was just trying 5 to establish that EPA hadn't notified 6 them of the requirement. They have admitted that they submitted the Part 7 B and that they did not certify 9 compliance with groundwater monitoring or financial assurance 10 requirements, but I just wanted to 11 12 establish the fact that EPA had 13 notified them that they were subject 14 to these requirements. That was my 15 sole reason for introducing this 16 testimony. 17 MR. KREBS: That's in the same 18 letter? 19 MR. RADELL: Uh-huh. THE COURT: All right. So the 20 additional material there is that the 21 22 EPA notified the Respondent? 23 MR. RADELL: Right. 24 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. RADELL:

- Q. Okay. So, could you tell me the date that EPA notified the Respondent that it had to submit a Part B?
- A. This copy of this letter is dated March 18th, 1985.
 - Q. Okay. And to whom was it sent?
- A. Sent to Mr. Hagan at Gary Development.
 - Q. Okay. Thank you.

Gary Development Company admits that it is not certified for compliance with RCRA groundwater monitoring requirements. Do they have any groundwater monitoring wells in at the facility?

- A. They have four wells on site, which are there to meet the requirements of the solid waste program in the State of Indiana.
- Q. Has EPA or anyone else ever tried to determine whether these wells, that groundwater monitoring system that is currently there, meets the requirements of RCRA?
- A. Yes. EPA requested a company to do a groundwater monitoring evaluation at Gary

1	Development.
2	Q. It requested the company, Gary
3	Development Company?
4	A. A company or a contractor to do that
5	for U. S. EPA.
6	Q. Okay, all right. I am showing the
7	witness a document which I have marked as
8	Complainant's Exhibit Number Four. (Tendered).
9	Mr. Cooper, is this the report which you
10	'just referred to, that EPA requested be
11	prepared for us?
12	A. Yes, it is.
13	Q. Who prepared the report?
14	A. This was done by Harding Lawson
15	Associates of Houston, Texas; and it indicates
16	that Professional Engineer Mr. Tremblay; and a
17	Certified Geologist, I guess that is, CPG,
18	would be Senior Hydrogeologist John Wilson was
19	also involved; although he didn't sign this
20	particular document, it was signed for him.
21	MR. RADELL: I would like to
22	move to introduce this into evidence
23	as Complainant's Exhibit Number Four.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Krebs.

1	MR. KREBS: Preliminary
2	questions, please, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Yes.
4	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
5	BY MR. KREBS
6	Q. Mr. Cooper, are you familiar with or
7	do you know either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Tremblay?
8	A. No, I don't.
9	Q. Do you know whether they I realize
L 0	. you said you said one of them signed off on
11	it and another one appears to be signed for,
12	Mr. Wilson. Do you know whether those two
1 3	individuals personally authored this entire
1 4	report or whether they may have had associates
15	working on it for them?
16	A. I don't know.
1.7	Q. In the document there appears to be
18	numerous attachments to the text to the
19	document, starting with I guess Appendix A. In
2 0	fact, I guess just the first four pages appear
21	to be text, is that correct, and the remainder
2 2	appears to be all appendices?
23	A. That appears to be right.

Q. And without specifically revealing

the context of each one of the documents, there would be included in this document such things as what would appear to be water sample identification sheet analyses for Gary Development; is that right?

- Α. Yes, uh-huh.
- It has a lab number, etc.
- Those are parameters that we look for in the solid waste program in Indiana. They're not RCRA groundwater parameters, entirely.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, I'm gonna have to object to this document. I think there's a real problem here on authentication and hearsay. I realize the Judge has ruled that the rules of evidence don't have to be strictly applied in these cases; but based upon the witness' testimony, I believe what we have here is a document, a text document with two peoples' names on the front of it, one of which is said it was signed for the individual.

24

This witness is not personally knowledgeable about the two individuals who authored the document. There are numerous attachments attached to this, including water sampling results, which in many situations one has to call, you know, a laboratory person to determine the quality assurance, QA/QC, for laboratory analyses, in order to get them in evidence; and how the samples were taken, to determine if there was any problem with the sampling, which as the Judge may well know, can certainly happen in this business of sampling, it is certainly an art. And if the sample is improperly taken, the test results are meaningless, anyway. And what we have here is a document, which first of all, is hearsay as to the authors of the document as regards to this witness; and, secondly, contains all types of attachments, which would be

hearsay even to the authors of the document. And we, because of that, we have no ability at all to cross-examine these individuals as to their written opinions, nor to determine whether the documents as they have attached to this are accurate and authentic documents.

So, we've got hearsay upon hearsay and total authentica- tion problems.

THE COURT: Mr. Radell.

MR. RADELL: I would respond
that this document is a document
which has been submitted to the
Federal Government, under the
sanctions that submitting information
to government officials carry
criminal penalties. I would also
like to add that this is a document
which is a public record, since it is
a document which the Government has
collected pursuant to its fact
finding authority under RCRA, for the
preparation of its enforcement

Λ

Ь

•

actions. And so, therefore, that it doesn't constitute hearsay and should be admitted.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor --

MR. KREBS: If I can respond briefly, Your Honor. The problem with counsel's comments is that this document evidently includes opinions of these individuals. Number one, I've never seen anybody put in jail if their opinion was correct or incorrect, either way. I don't think anybody's going to be sanctioned criminally, if they gave an opinion of an expert that was wrong.

The problem is, we don't have any ability in this hearing to cross-examine these experts -- one indicates that he is a geological expert -- as to whether his opinions are correct or not. It totally -- it totally destroys our ability to cross-examine witnesses.

Just because something is sent

just send documents to EPA, and then claim they're all public records and try to put them all into evidence and not call any witnesses, which I would have to say is not the way things are done. And, I mean, I don't think that's a correct process. But under the theory of counsel, as long as you send it to the Government, you can put it into evidence.

If I had just sent the

Government reports of Dr. West here,
you know, I suppose they would be
objected to. Are they gonna just let
them go into evidence and not want to
cross-examine him? You know, I just
don't think on opinion testimony that
that's a proper way to introduce
opinions of experts.

THE COURT: The purpose of the offer is to show that the wells in place are not suited to RCRA monitoring?

MR. RADELL: Correct.

2

MR. KREBS: Which is an opinion.

3

THE COURT: Well, it is true

that the Respondent doesn't have any

5

way to cross-examine on this.

MR. RADELL: But, Your Honor,

7

states that any documents sent in to

this is -- counsel for Respondent

the Government can be admitted. That

9

is not true. It's documents which

10

are collected by the Government,

11

pursuant to a fact finding authority

12 13

under a statute. This was listed by

the Government, expressly for

14 15

purposes, perhaps, of an enforcement

16

action; so it meets the public record

17

exception. And one of the reasons

18

for the public record exception is,

19

so that the Government doesn't have

20

to fly people in from Texas to put

21

them on the stand to testify about

22

something like this. If that were

23

the case, the Government wouldn't

have any money to enforce the laws

24

1	that's mandated by Congress to
2	enforce.
3	THE COURT: Does this witness
4	have any information about the
5	report?
6	THE WITNESS: Yes. May I state
7	one thing?
8	THE COURT: Well, your counsel
9	will ask you questions. I'm just
10	trying to clarify your connection
11	with it.
12	THE WITNESS: I wanted to
13	correct one thing. Apparently, in
14	looking at this John Wilson, who did
15	not sign the front, he is indicated
16	as the inspector on Appendix A-1.
17	Now, the counsel for the
18	Respondent has indicated that there
19	are only a few pages at the front.
20	These are summary pages of what is
21	included in the groundwater
22	monitoring inspection sheets,
23	beginning with Appendix A-1. This is
24	the this Appendix A-1 and a lot of

2.4

what follows is the groundwater inspection report. This tells you what is not complied with by the State of Indiana regulations.

And your reference, if I may add to the chemical analyses that are included in the back are, evidently, those supplied by Mr. Hagan to the people. These were not samples that were taken. They are dated '82, two years before.

MR. KREBS: The problem is, I
think we're getting into a dialogue
here, Your Honor. The document
doesn't reflect that, we don't know
that. We're surmising now that's how
those documents got placed in here,
that Mr. Hagan might have given them
to somebody and these people may have
put it then in this document. We
don't know that. They're not
properly identified. That's the
problem with applying rules of
evidence. We've got somebody that

put together a bunch of documents and somebody is not here.

You know, when we had a report
on site inspections by Mr. Warner and
when they wanted to put in his
inspections, they put him on the
stand and he put in his inspections;
and that gave me the right to ask him
any questions I have on them.

What they're doing here is,
they're going to put in somebody's
inspection and their opinion, and the
people aren't even in this state.
And I have no ability to
cross-examine them, which makes this
hearing meaningless. If we can have
people testify by documents -- I
don't mean to just general treatises,
but this is a site specific report,
an investigation by these people; and
we should have the right to
cross-examine these people.

And I, you know, beg to differ with counsel, but under Rule 803(8),

under public records and reports
exception to the hearsay rule, this
document doesn't meet that criteria.
This is not a document done by the
Government, itself, and activities on
matters observed by the Government.
This is done by some third party, at
their request; which it is fine, but
we should have the ability to
cross-examine those people.

admit it, but I think you should know that there is a certain amount of material here that I don't think that without some ability to crossexamine, we're going to be able to rely on; and there was some that isn't legible. There are diagrams, for example, that are totally meaningless, without some explanation; and a couple of pages that I have some difficulty reading.

Now, what I propose is the following: If I find that I'm being

asked to rely on certain portions of 1 this about which I have some 2 question, I will let both counsel know; and we will either have a witness or we will have some 5 additional testimony or some 6 7 opportunity to cross-examine them. But for now, I will admit it. MR. KREBS: I do appreciate the Judge's last comments, and that's my 10 11 concern. I have been involved in 12 some cases that are large document 13 cases, and documents have gone into 14 evidence and people said, well, we 15 won't give it much weight; and, then, 16 months later, it turns out that's one 17 of the biggest determining points in 18 the case, documents where the witness who offered them wasn't even in the 19 20 courtroom. 21 THE COURT: Well, I think I just 22 said I will --23 MR. KREBS: Well, I appreciate 24 your comment, I guess is what I'm

saying.

is. I'm not sure exactly to what extent of this document I'm going to be asked to rely on. Let's wait and see what happens. If I find that the use of the document is going to be put to -- exceeds my ability to rely on it. I will get everybody together and we'll see what happens with it.

For example, here's a diagram -the pages aren't numbered, so I'm not
sure where I am, about two-thirds of
the way through, I'd say -- it
purports to be a well location
drawing. I see an "N" at the top;
and over in the corner, it says Gary
Land Development well location. It's
this one, Mr. Radell (indicating).

It may be that you won't ask me to do
anything with that or ask me to rely
on anything there having to do with
the findings coming up; but let's
leave it that way. I will notify

1 2 3 5 7 MR. RADELL: 8 9 Q. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Α. Yes, I have. 17 Q. attachments? 18 19 Α. have looked through it all. 20 21 22 23 RCRA groundwater monitoring? 24

you, if I think that I can't rely on some portion of this that I'm going to be asked to rely on for some important purpose, but that's the way I'm going to leave it. It is received in evidence, Number Four.

(Complainant's Exhibit No. 4 Admitted)

- Mr. Cooper, could you please tell us the -- well, this report you've testified was prepared to compare the existing groundwater monitoring system at Gary Development with the RCRA regulatory requirements, and to see whether or not the existing system does comply. Have you reviewed this report in its entirety?
- You've gone through it, the various
- At some point, not recently; but I
- Do you have -- does the report reach any conclusion as to whether or not Gary Development Company was in compliance with the

MR. KREBS: Objection to the report -- which I object to it going into evidence; but for whatever way it's going in, it speaks for itself.

Now we're asking this witness to give his opinion as to what these peoples' opinions are. I think that's totally objectionable. The report says whatever it says. You know, what this witness thinks it says, that somebody else had an opinion, is totally improper.

THE COURT: Well, the witness has testified that he reviewed it; and I will allow him to give his opinion as to whether or not it reaches one conclusion or another. You way answer the question.

THE WITNESS:

A. The conclusion in this report was that the groundwater system in place at Gary Development was not at all in compliance with the requirements for a RCRA groundwater monitoring system.

THE COURT:

Q. Now, where is that in the report,

Mr. Cooper?

A. Well, it's summarized, first of all, on page three, under A, the last paragraph under A. You will also find it on, later, on Appendix A-1.

Q. All right.

A. And number two, where it asks if the groundwater monitoring program at the facility has been implemented and is capable of determining the facility's impact on the quality of groundwater in the uppermost aquifer; and the answer is no. And that is the prime purpose of a RCRA groundwater monitoring system.

MR. RADELL:

Q. Mr. Cooper, when the Agency determines that such a report must be done, does the Agency make any inquiries into the credentials of the company that will be performing the contract; or does it in any way -- how does the Agency guarantee that such a report would be credible?

1 11 2

1.5

	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		
	5		
	6		
	7		
	8		
	9		
L	0		
L	1		
L	2		
L	3		
L	4		
L	5		
L.	6		
L	7		
L	8		
L	9		
2	0		
2	1		
2	2		
2	3		

	Α.	Ι	can	't	speak	for	the	contractor	in
this	case,	I	А. Т		Kearney	,			

Q. But in general?

A. But in general, if I were getting somebody to do something under a test contract, currently, we gather information about the people that are involved or their specialties, their degrees, some authentication of the grading abilities, the publications; and then make a decision based on that.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, I have an objection. I'm going to move to strike the answer of this witness.

Number one, it's not responsive to the question.

He's giving a narrative

response. Number two, now we're

trying to present the credentials of

the absent witness who has wrote the

report. Only those people can give

their credentials. Whether those

people are qualified to give this

opinion or not, only can be

determined by testimony from those

witnesses. Now we're trying to make 1 witnesses, who aren't in court, experts by this type of testimony, as 3 to what this individual thinks that 5 the Government thinks of this company that is not here in court that wrote 6 7 this report. THE COURT: Mr. Cooper, you weren't involved in 9 Q. 10 the selection of this contractor, were you? 11 No, I wasn't. This was prior to my 12 arrival at EPA. 13 And your testimony is going to what Q. you know of the Agency's attempts to make sure 14 15 the contractors are qualified to do what 16 they're being hired for? 17 That's correct. Α. 18 THE COURT: Well, I'm not sure 19 how helpful this is to the present 20 instance, but I'll allow it. 21 MR. RADELL: Yes, Your Honor, 22 I'm not trying to establish the 23 particular credentials of these 24 individuals; but I'm just trying to

establish the credibility of 1 2 Mr. Cooper relying on such reports, in making his determinations of 3 whether or not a facility is in compliance with any RCRA regulations. 5 6 Ο. Okay. Mr. Cooper, does EPA routinely 7 have contractors prepare such reports, as 8 opposed to preparing them itself? 9 MR. KREBS: Objection. It has 10 nothing to do with this case as to 11 what EPA typically does. 12 THE COURT: All right. You're saying this isn't relevant to the 13 14present --MR. KREBS: Totally irrelevant 15 to this issue, this document, what 16 does the EPA typically do in reports. 17 18 THE COURT: Well, I guess I 19 think that, too. Mr. Krebs, the 20 rules in these proceedings do not give me a good deal of leeway in 21 22 keeping documents out, if they are 23 irrelevant, the same is true for 24 testimony.

21

22

23

24

Since the testimony we're about to hear isn't specific to this document, I guess I don't think it will be particularly helpful in assessing the document. The document is in. I have said that if I'm asked to rely on something that I have a problem with, I will notify counsel; and I think that's about the best I can do with the contents of it, to the extent that the offer of this is for the purpose of -- well, putting into evidence that the groundwater monitoring system doesn't go to the RCRA requirements, that, I think is the main -- what's in here is gonna go to that and not to a whole lot of other things. So, perhaps, it will be somewhat limited. I don't think we need to hear what the Government typically does, if we can't do it in this document.

MR. RADELL:

Q. Mr. Cooper, you testified that this

report concludes that the groundwater 1 2 monitoring system existing at Gary Development Company does not meet the RCRA requirements. 3 Does the report explain why? Yes, it does. 5 Α. 6 0. Have you reviewed the reasons why? 7 Yes. Α. 8 Q. Could you state the reasons why and whether, upon your review of the document, you 9 agree with the reports' conclusions. 10 MR. KREBS: Objection. 11 12 reports speaks for itself as to what can be concluded as to why, in the 13 14 opinion of these witnesses who aren't here, they believe the present 15 16 monitoring wells don't meet RCRA requirements. There's no reason to 17. have this witness recite this report, 18 19 which has been offered into evidence 20 over our objection. THE COURT: As I understand it, 21 22 he's going to testify about whether

he agrees with the conclusions

stated. I'll hear that.

23

MR. RADELL: Can he answer the 1 question? THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Cooper. 3 THE WITNESS: First of all, to my knowledge, Gary 5 Development has never made a determination as 6 to what the uppermost aquifer is. Therefore, 7 the four wells which are on site, one located 8 9 north, one located east, one south and one 10 west, are placed in those locations; and that 11 whatever depth, unknown to myself, for purposes 12 of the Indiana Solid Waste Program, they were 13 not placed to be RCRA wells. 14 If you go on in the report, in Appendix 15 A-1, you will note that under number seven, the 16 conclusions of these persons who conducted the 17 inspection was that the wells are not properly screened. The conclusion of the inspector was 18 19 that the annular spaces are not properly sealed 20 to prevent contamination of groundwater. 21 MR. RADELL: 22 So in general terms, you agree --23 based upon your review of the documents in

EPA's files regarding Gary Development

facility, your trip to the site and this 1 2 report, it is your opinion that Gary Development Company does not have an accurate 3 groundwater monitoring system at its facility 4 for the purposes of RCRA? 5 Yes. And if I may add, also, the 6 Α. 7 report --MR. KREBS: Objection. There's 8 no question pending. The witness is 9 10 just gonna start talking at this 11 point. 12 MR. RADELL: I believe that the witness should be able to clarify his 13 14 answer. THE COURT: If you have 15 16 something to add to your response, 17 you may certainly do that. 18 THE WITNESS: 19 If the wells in place at this time, 20 even if they were adequate, the report goes on to state, the sampling that is done on site is 21 22 not that required under RCRA regulations; the 23 parameters that are being sampled are not those 24 sampled. There's no sampling plan, there's no

1 outline for groundwater quality assessment, there's no statistical testing of -- or 2 statistical analyses being done on the samples 3 that are taken according to RCRA regulations, 4 to determine if the site is contaminating the 5 6 groundwater in the uppermost aquifer parameter. MR. RADELL: 7 8 Q. Okay, thank you. Are you aware of any other reviews of the groundwater monitoring 9 10 system at Gary Development Company that may 11 have been conducted by EPA or the State? Did the State ever conduct their record review? 12 I can't recall specific documents, 13 Α. 14 but I know that the Geology Section has 15 reviewed some documents. 16 I'm showing the -- excuse me, the Ο. witness an exhibit that I have marked as 17 Complainant's Exhibit Number 15. (Tendered). 18 19 Do you recognize that document? 20 Yes, I do. Α. Could you describe it, like what it 21 22 is? Identify the document. This is a record review form, with a 23 Α. 24 memo attached to it; and it was completed by

1	Timothy Miller of the Geology Section at the
2	State Board of Health, on April 18, 1986,
3	reviewing the groundwater monitoring program in
4	existence at the site.
5	Q. Okay. Is this a document which you
6	maintain in your records, as part of your
7	duties in the RCRA enforcement section?
8	A. Yes, we have this document.
9	MR. RADELL: I would like to
10	move that this document be admitted
11	as Complainant's Exhibit Number 15.
12	MR. KREBS: Preliminary
13	questions, please?
14	THE COURT: Yes.
15	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
16	BY MR. KREBS
17	Q. Mr. Cooper, do you know Timothy J.
18	Miller?
19	A. No, I don't.
20	Q. Do you know what kind of degree he
21	has, if any? Does he have a Geology Degree?
22	A. The people that I know that work in
23	his section have Geology Degrees. I don't know
24	if he has his degree, I'm not sure.

1	Q. How long has he been with the State
2	Board of Health?
3	A. I don't know.
4	Q. Is he still with the State Board of
5	Health?
6	A. I don't know.
7	Q. Were you aware that in April of 1986
8	the State Board of Health no longer regulated
9	environmental matters in the State of Indiana,
10	by Indiana statute; and the State of Indiana
11	created a Department of Environmental
12	Management, instead?
13	A. Yes, I am aware of that.
14	Q. This is a memo from the State Board
15	of Health, correct?
16	A. That's correct. But I don't know
17	what the date was for the name change.
18	Q. Do you know Karyl K. Schmidt, whose
19	name appears on this memorandum?
2 0	A. Yes, I do know Karyl. She's the
21	Chief of the Geology Section.
22	Q. Okay. Is she still with the
23	Department of Environmental Management?

A. Yes, she is.

1	Q. Does she live in Indianapolis,
2	Indiana?
3	A. She works there. I don't know where
4	she lives.
5	Q. She works in Indianapolis, Indiana?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Do you know Thomas L. Russell?
8	A. Yes, I do.
9	Q. And where does he work?
10	A. He is at this time was Chief of
11	the Enforcement at State Board of Health, at
12	the time of this memo.
13	MR. RADELL: Your Honor, I
14	regret that this is taking such a
15	great deal of time, the introduction
16	of these exhibits. I have two
17	comments. One is that
18	THE COURT: Wait-wait, I don't
19	know whether we're finished yet.
20	MR. KREBS: I haven't made my
21	objection yet.
22	THE COURT: Mr. Krebs is still
23	exploring the witness. Anything
24	further?

2

3

4

5

7

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

1.8

19

20

21

22

23

24

MR. KREBS: May I have just a moment, please?

Your Honor, yes, we have an objection. This document on its face says that it's from the State Board of Health. The State Board of Health is not a party in this case, is not referenced anywhere in the complaint. The individuals whose names appear on here, at least one or two of them are witnesses identified that are now with the Department of Environmental Management, working in Indianapolis. There's absolutely no reason why these individuals could not have been subpoenaed by counsel to appear and testify in this case here in the State of Indiana, as I have subpoenaed people to testify in this case from the same department, so that I can cross-examine them regarding these documents that they want to put in evidence. There's absolutely no excuse, they have no

24

reason why they haven't called these people. And they just want to put in opinions after opinions and inspections after inspections of witnesses, who we don't even know half of them, what they look like. Certainly, the Judge doesn't know. We can't test their credibility. We can't test their knowledge. We don't know whether this person writing this report even has a degree in geology. It says he's with the Geology Section. For all we know, he could be a secretary and have no degree at all. He could be an English major. There's absolutely nothing to substantiate any opinions given in here, and there's no excuse for them not subpoenaing people, if they want to put documents in. This isn't even a document of EPA. This is a document of a state agency, State Board of Health. It does not come under any exception to the hearsay

rule. It's a business record of a state agency, who nobody is here from that state agency to put this document into evidence. It's not even certified. I mean, at least they could have gotten a certified copy of the document, certified by the keeper of the records from the State Board of Health. There's absolutely no shred of authentication in this case. And I realize you've said that the rules of evidence should not be strictly applied, but this goes beyond all reason.

If we're gonna try this case
just putting documents in evidence
with no witnesses, we might -- just
as soon as send all of these documents to you in Washington, D.C. and
not have a hearing; because there's
no ability to cross-examine any of
these people anyway. It's just
whatever these documents say, written

by unknown people.

THE COURT: Mr. Radell, do you have anything further?

MR. RADELL: The purpose of the author -- of the offer is to show that it is the State's opinion that the groundwater monitoring system in existence at Gary Land Development company does not meet the RCRA requirement; and that based upon his review of the document, Mr. Cooper is in concord with the State's conclusion.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, it's not the State's opinion. It's the opinion of Timothy J. Miller, and he doesn't speak for the State of Indiana. He's not the Governor, he's not the head of the Agency. This agency on this letterhead doesn't even regulate this area, as of this date. This is not the opinion of the State of Indiana.

MR. RADELL: I can explain the

2 Evidently, they still were using the quantities of stationery that they 3 had printed out from the ISBH. 4 MR. KREBS: I'm gonna ask counsel be sworn, if he's going to testify why this document appears in this manner. 8 THE COURT: I'm going to let it 10 in at this time. I don't know who 11 Timothy Miller is either and I 12 sympathize with you, but I'll admit 13 it. Continue. 14 (Complainant's Exhibit No. 15 is Admitted) DIRECT EXAMINATION 15 16 BY MR. RADELL 17 Mr. Cooper, does this report reach a Q. 18 conclusion regarding the groundwater monitoring 19 system at Gary Land Development Company and its 20 compliance with RCRA regulations? 21 Α. In its summary in the memo, it states 22 that Timothy Miller believes that the facility 23 is in noncompliance with the RCRA sampling 24 program -- groundwater sampling program.

discrepancy in the stationery.

might add that this particular geologist

compared what the facility is sampling under

their solid waste program and to look at what

the regulations require in the RCRA groundwater

monitoring program to sample; and to simply put

yes or no as to what type of samples are being

taken and to reach a conclusion that all of the

indicated parameters requiring regulations are

not the sampled site.

- Q. Thank you. The last sentence of the cover memo, does it say that this case has been referred to the U. S. EPA, Region V, for enforcement action?
 - A. Yes, it does.
 - Q. Thank you.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, on this document, on my copy of the second paragraph, there is a word marked out, a word marked through and the letters "okay" written on the line three. Now, there's been no evidence as to if that's in the original copy of this document, if that was added on by U. S. EPA, once this got in

their files; if it was added on by 1 counsel in this case, after he copied 2. it from U. S. EPA files. I mean, can 3 we ask if the witness knows who marked on these documents and what 5 those things mean? THE COURT: Mr. Radell, ask your 7 witness. 9 MR. KREBS: That shows the problems in the document. - 10 MR. RADELL: 11 12 Mr. Cooper, do you know where those Q. 13 marks came from? A. I don't know. But I can say I would 14 not be at all surprised if it was Karyl 15 Schmidt, because Karyl Schmidt reviews all of 16 these things. Three people just signed off on 17 this document. It's not unusual for me to 18 receive documents in a rough form that have 19 20 gone through Karyl Schmidt and have those type of markings on it. 21 22 When you received your original copy of this document, did it have those markings on 23

24

it already?

1	A. Yes, it did.
2	Q. Thank you.
3	THE COURT:
4	Q. The original of the document came to
5	you, Mr. Cooper?
6	A. Well, it came from files. I don't go
7	through the files, until I am going to later
8	based on referral to me. I don't review every
9	document until that time, and I go and I get
10	the compliance file, the Part A file, the Part
11	B file, the Notification file.
12	At this point, anything to do with this in
1 3	the last couple of years would come across my
14	desk. I wouldn't be surprised if that actually
15	did come across my desk, but I can't recall if
16	that letter actually was received by somebody
17	else.
18	MR. RADELL:
19	Q. What is the purpose why does EPA
2 0	require groundwater monitoring under RCRA
2 1	regulations?
2 2	A. The objective is to determine whether
2 3	the facility is managing hazardous waste, is
2 4	releasing hazardous waste in measurable

quantities to the groundwater table or the ground -- below the groundwater table in the uppermost aguifer.

- Q. If a facility -- let's see, if a facility has a liner that prevents such waste from penetrating into the groundwater -- or let me rephrase that. Are there any requirements concerning liners of hazardous waste facilities?
 - A. There are requirements.

MR. KREBS: Can I object -- and if I'm wrong, counsel can correct me and I'll stand corrected. I don't believe there's any allegation anywhere in the complaint about the liners required by statutes or regulations. And if not, I'm objecting; because I'm not gonna sit here and allow this case to involve matters never plead to by waiving an objection. You know, if I'm wrong, if that's in the complaint, if counsel can point out where liners are discussed, I'll stand corrected.

24

But I don't recall anything about
liners in the complaint filed in this
case, therefore we would object.
It's totally beyond the scope of what
Region V filed in this case.

THE COURT: What's the relevance of this, Mr. Radell?

MR. RADELL: The relevance of this is that as part of the penalty calculation under the RCRA and Civil Penalty Policy, the Agency is required to consider potential for harm to the environment and also the regulatory program; but in this case, the potential for harm to the environment and since Mr. Cooper was required to consider the potential for harm to the environment in his penalty calculation and since Mr. Cooper will be testifying as to how he calculated the penalty and how he assess those amounts, based on the RCRA Penalty Policy, this evidence is relevant to show a potential for harm

to the environment, to justify
Mr. Cooper's penalty calculation.

THE COURT: Well, isn't this supposed to be tied to what's been plead, in the first place? Potential for harm is one of the various things alleged, as to what the penalty is to be. Isn't that so? If this wasn't part of your allegations, then how does it fit into things?

MR. RADELL: That's what I was trying to establish. If there -- it was just to supplement the need for groundwater monitoring at the facility, because a liner -- the sufficiency of a liner directly bears upon the release of constituents into the groundwater, and so this would just drive home the need for sufficient groundwater monitoring.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, the question is whether legally the company has to legally have groundwater monitoring around.

Whether they need it or not, doesn't 1 2 make any difference. You either have to have it or they don't have to have 3 it. You know, I don't -- you don't go through the regulations and say 5 those sites that need it shall have 6 it; and those that don't need it, 7 doesn't have to have it. Every RCRA site has underground monitoring of 9 water. I mean I don't understand 10 this need situation. I mean it's a 11 question of law. It's not a question 12 13 of what people want. It's not a 14 question of policy. THE COURT: I'll allow it. 15 16 MR. RADELL: Thank you. Are you aware of any documentation or 17 Q. 18 studies concerning the liner at the Gary Development facility? 19 20 Α. I recall one or two documents 21 discussing soil borings and permeabilities of 22 the clays that I've seen in file. I'm showing the witness a document 23 Q. 24 which I have labeled as Complainant's Exhibit

Number 13. (Tendered.) 1 2 Do you recognize that document? A. Yes, I do. 3 Q. Could you identify it? This is a memorandum written by 5 6 Mr. Jones of the Geology Section of State Board of Health, on February 6th, 1986. Evidently, 7 it discusses a site visit by at least three 9 people, including an author. 10 Well, before you go to describe the Q. contents, I'd like to move to have this 11 12 document admitted into evidence. THE COURT: What it is being 13 offered for, Mr. Radell? 14 MR. RADELL: It is being offered 15 16 to show that in calculating the RCRA 17 penalty for this action, specifically 18 the penalty concerning groundwater monitoring requirements, that 19 20 Mr. Cooper used this memo and the 21 information in it as a basis for 22 calculating the amount of that 23 penalty. 24 THE COURT: So, that part of his

1	calculations were based on the
2	contents of this, and this shows what
3	that information was?
4	MR. RADELL: Yes.
5	THE COURT: Mr. Krebs.
6	MR. KREBS: Yes, I have a few
7	preliminary questions of Mr. Cooper.
8	VOIR DIRE EXAMINATION
9	BY MR. KREBS
10	Q. Mr. Cooper, do you know Mr. Jones?
11	A. No, I don't.
12	Q. Do you know whether he has a degree
13	in geology or hydrology?
14	A. I can't state for certain that he
15	does.
16	Q. Do you know what school he went to?
17	A. No.
18	Q. Do you know if he went to Ball State
19	University?
20	A. I don't know.
21	Q. I do; he did. Do you know whether
22	his conclusions in here are correct or not or
23	whether he made errors?
24	A. I assume he recorded his observations

1 accurately.

Q. Do you know whether a Judge,
Administrative Law Judge of the Indiana
Department of Environmental Management, on
September 30th, 1986, in a recommended decision
determined that Mr. Jones, didn't know what he
was talking about? Have you ever read the
decision?

A. No.

Q. Were you aware that contrary to what Mr. Jones says in this memo -- whoever
Mr. Jones is -- that a Administrative Law Judge has already ruled in Cause Number 146 at the Department of Environmental Management, that the borings done on the west wall at this facility were done correctly and determined that the permeabilities were less, 9 to 18 times less than required by the State?

A. I'm not aware of that.

MR. KREBS: I'm going object to this document going into evidence.

It's nothing but hearsay. It's absolutely incorrect. I have here,

Your Honor, in this courtroom a

. |

23

24

decision of a Hearing Officer which heard testimony from Mr. Jones. exists, he can talk, he can be called. He was called as a witness by the State of Indiana in a case involving Gary Development, N-146. His testimony was not accepted by the State of Indiana, specifically by the appointed Hearing Officer at the Department of Environmental Management; and I can prove that, I have the document here. I have his testimony, I have his cross-examination. I have transcripts of this man's testimony about this issue. Ιt is inexcusable.

And this just shows you the problem with putting in memos of people; that when they're cross-examined, their own Agency doesn't accept their opinion. And how am I going to prove that in this court, if we're just going to put in document after document of peoples'

opinions who are not made available for trial and that are available.

Mr. Jones has been on the site.

He knows how to get up here. He can
be subpoenaed. He's a State

Employee. And when the State tries a
case, they call these people. And I
have the right to cross-examine them.

I'd cross-examine him on this memo;
but I have no way to do that in this
Court, in this Agency. And yet the
State of Indiana, under their
procedure, affords me that right; but
I can't get that right in front of a
Federal Agency, and I don't understand why.

THE COURT: Mr. Radell, I'm going to admit it; but I am somewhat sympathetic to what I'm hearing. I assume the defendant would have some evidence, and examine the witness.

MR. KREBS: Thank you, Your Honor.

D I R E C T E X A M I N A T I O N

BY MR. RADELL

Q. Mr. Cooper, does this memo express

concerns about the -- well, could you summarize

the contents of the memo?

- A. In relation to the soil borings that were taken, evidently, on this visit, there was some attempt to make a determination as to whether the soil borings were adequate; and a core was taken that was two and a half feet thick of clay, and the site operator was claiming that it was six to ten feet thick. I don't know if that was the precise reason for going to this site.
- Q. In general, does the liner under a facility effect the rate at which leachate may leak into the groundwater?
- A. Yes, it does. And in fact in this case we're talking about the side walls in this barrow pit, which was dug to remove sand; and the clay liner was also being put around the walls to hold water out and to keep the soil -- keep water from moving laterally, as well as downward. That was the purpose of compacting clay to the thicknesses that may have been

agreed on the N-146. I don't know that that was what was agreed on in that particular document.

- Q. Is the inadequacy of the liner and the potential for the leachate to get in to groundwater the sort of concern that one considers when evaluating environmental harm, for the purposes of making calculations under the RCRA Civil Penalty Policy?
 - A. It certainly does.

MR. KREBS: I apologize, but I couldn't hear counsel's question.

THE COURT: Mr. Radell, say it again.

MR. RADELL:

Q. Is the adequacy or the thickness of a liner under a facility and the resulting relationship to the rate at which constituents from the waste in the facility may migrate into groundwater through that liner, the sort of thing that one looks at to determine the magnitude of potential threatening environmental harm, in calculating the penalty under the RCRA Penalty Policy?

1	A. Yes, it is.
2	Q. Okay.
3	A. It is a factor in concluding the
4	potential for harm and what will you choose as
5	a minor monitor, major potential for harm.
6	MR. RADELL: Okay. Your Honor,
7	I would assess that this at this
8 .	point I'm sort of in a logical I
9	mean, that was sort of one chunk of
10	testimony; and now we'll be getting
11	another realm, which is all
12	inter-related. So I guess I'm
13	proposing that we adjourn at this
14	point; because the other testimony, I
15	think, would make more sense if heard
16	in whole, instead of divided between
17	today and tomorrow.
18	THE COURT: What is the topic?
19	For tomorrow is the penalty
20	calculation testimony?
21	MR. RADELL: And it will be
22	evidence concerning the existence of
23	hazardous waste at the facility. It
2 4	is hither to we've discussed

1 whether or not the facility had 2 interim status and the groundwater monitoring and financial assurance 3 requirements; and now we have -- in order to make our case, we have to 5 6 show that the facility actually 7 treated and disposed of hazardous waste. THE COURT: That will be all of 9 this witness? 10 11 MR. RADELL: Yes. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Krebs, I think 13 we are not going to be taking your witnesses until later in the morning, 14 at best. I propose to start about 15 9:00 o'clock tomorrow. 16 17 MR. KREBS: As I said, the one 18 witness I was not able to get ahold 19 of; so he'll probably be here at 9:00 o'clock. So I guess I'll have to 20 21 deal with that when he arrives. I 22 apologize for that, but there was no way I could get ahold of him. 23 MR. RADELL: I would also like 24

to add that had Respondent entered into stipulations with us, we could have stipulated to a lot of the admissibility of this or answer a lot of their concerns ahead of time, so that we could be moving along a little more expeditiously.

MR. KREBS: Your Honor, I'm not required to enter into stipulations.

THE COURT: There isn't any rule that says that he has to stipulate.

One always hopes for stipulations.

Whether or not it's a tactical matter or whether it's any other kind of matter, he's under no obligation.

And, my goodness, if I have to come back to Gary, I will be perfectly delighted to come back to Gary. One always hopes one can conclude on the first trip; but if not, we come back.

So you don't have to worry.

Let's conclude for today, being well past 5:00 o'clock. We'll resume tomorrow morning at 9:00 o'clock with

	1.23
1	the testimony of Mr. Cooper and
2	cross-examination. And with that,
3	we'll conclude your case.
4	MR. RADELL: Yes.
5	THE COURT: We'll begin the
6	defense case tomorrow, as soon as
7	possible. For the record, let's
8	adjourn.
9	* * * *
10	(Proceedings Recessed at 5:25 P.M.)
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

BEFORE THE ADMINISTRATOR
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
WASHINGTON, D.C.

In the Matter of:)			
)			
Gary Development)			
Company, Incorporated)	Docket N	No.	RCRA-V-W-86-R-45
)			
)			
<u>Re</u> spondent	_)			
	_			

JUDGE'S CERTIFICATE

I, HONORABLE J. F. GREENE, Administrative Law Judge, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, correct and complete transcript of TRIAL PROCEEDINGS held on the 9th day of September, 1987, in the above-entitled cause of action, including questions, answers and statements made by the parties and Judge at said trial on the designated day, sitting in Superior Court of Lake County, Gary, Indiana.

WITNESS	MY	HAND	this	 day	οf
 			87.		

HONORABLE J. F. GREENE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE

;

CERTIFICATE

I, VIVIAN E. JARRETT, CSR, RPR-CP, a Notary Public within said County of Lake, State of Indiana, and a competent and duly qualified court reporter, do hereby certify that the afore-mentioned cause of action came on for TRIAL before the HONORABLE J. F. GREENE, Administrative Law Judge, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, on the 9th day of September, 1987.

I further certify that I then and there reported in machine shorthand the testimony so given at said time and place, and that the testimony was then reduced to typewriting from my original shorthand notes, and the foregoing typewritten transcript is a true and accurate record of said testimony.

I further certify that I am not related by blood or marriage to any of the parties to said suit, nor am I an employee of any of the parties or of their attorneys or agents, nor am I interested in any way, financially or otherwise, in the outcome of said litigation.

WITNESS MY HAND and SEAL this 4th day of November, 1987.

VIVIAN E. JARRETT, CSR, RPR-CP COURT REPORTER & NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission Expires 12/20/89

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

IN THE MATTER OF:

GARY DEVELOPMENT CO. INC. GARY, INDIANA

DOCKET NO. V-W-86-R-045

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the transcript of the proceedings in the abovereferenced case, and this certification have been served as shown below:

Transcript and Certificate mailed Certified mail on December 22, 1087 to:

Honorable Judge Green
Administrative Law Judge (A-110)
U:S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20450

Transcript and Certificate hand delivered on December 22, 1987 to:

Marc II. Randell, Esquire
Office of Regional Counsel
USS. Environmental Protection Agency
230 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois 60604

December 22, 31987

∦Bevenely Shorty ∤Regional Hearing Clerk